

Schedule of Events for the Granite City Diamond Jubilee Celebration Starting Saturday, Aug. 21

OPENING DAY—SATURDAY, AUG. 21
All Day—Registration of visitors and dignitaries at hospitality center at YMCA.
Morning—Ringing of church bells throughout the city to formally announce the opening of the Diamond Jubilee at 10 a.m.
Opening of all exhibits and displays.
Afternoon—Historical parade at 2 p.m. Awards for best decorated floats.
2 to 6 p.m.—Local concessions, Wilson Park.
Evening—8:30 to 12—Celebration Ball—Grand march led by mayor and other dignitaries.
FAITH OF OUR FATHERS DAY—SUNDAY, AUG. 22
Morning—Historical church services combining all faiths with emphasis on 75 years of religious endeavors throughout the area. (Ministerial Association)
Afternoon—2 to 6 p.m.—Concessions, Wilson Park.
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY DAY MONDAY, AUG. 23
Morning—Guided tours through industries.
Noon—Businessmen's luncheon at Granite City Army Installation.
Afternoon—Guided tours of industries.
Evening—Pageant—"Profiles in Progress" at 8:45 p.m. Miss Granite City, "Little Miss Jubilee" and court presented.
6 to 10:30 p.m.—Rides and concessions, Wilson Park.

LADIES DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 24
Morning—Guided tours through industries.
10 a.m. to noon—Food contest (26 categories) and ribbons awarded at Wilson Park ice rink.
Weaving and spinning exhibition at Wilson Park ice rink.
White Collar Girls' luncheon and style show by "bathing beauties of yesterday" at YMCA 11:30 to 1.
Afternoon—2 to 4—Ladies' tea and style show—"Items from the attic" at YMCA.
Evening—Auction of items from food contest at 7 p.m. at Wilson Park ice rink.
6 to 10:30 p.m.—Rides and concessions, Wilson Park.
Pre-spectacle entertainment, presenting "bathing beauties of yesterday" at 7:45 p.m. Music by ladies' groups.
8:45—Historical pageant—"Profiles in Progress."
POLICE & FIRE DAY—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 25
Morning—More guided tours through industries.
9 to 11:30 a.m.—Guided tours through police department with demonstrations.
Afternoon—1 to 3:30 p.m.—Guided tours through fire department with demonstrations.
1 to 3 p.m.—Corny the Clown at Wilson Park
1 to 5 p.m.—Matinee—All rides 20 cents.
1 to 10:30 p.m.—Rides and concessions.
Evening—8:45—Historical pageant, "Profiles in Progress."

YOUTH DAY—THURSDAY, AUG. 26
Morning—10-11—Parade of decorated autos from high school parking lot on Fehling Road to City Hall and return to Wilson Park.
Public ceremony at City Hall installing honorary mayor, honorary police chief and honorary fire chief selected by Student Council of High School.
Parade route will begin at Wilson Park on Fehling Road and proceed to Namekiki Road, down Madison Avenue, down Niedringhaus Avenue to City Hall for "Youth in Government" ceremonies. After ceremonies, parade will continue on 28th Street to Benton Street and then back to Wilson Park.
11:30-1—Lunch at Wilson Park. Concession stands for sandwiches, ice cream, etc.
Afternoon—1-4—Softball game at Wilson Park. "Youth team" (chosen by Student Council) versus team of police and city officials. Trophy will be presented to winning team.
Pre-teen matinee—"Entertainment Galore"—Washington Theatre. Special admission price of 25 cents. Tickets may be purchased in advance at Washington Theatre or Diamond Jubilee Headquarters, 1930 Edison Ave.
3-5—Old fashioned games of skill and dexterity. Prizes to be awarded: 1) watermelon eating contest; 2) sack races; 3) egg throwing contest; 4) wheelbarrow races.
Evening—Youth dance and splatter party—Wilson Park pool and pavilion. Swim until dark; casual dress for dancing on pavilion. Band will play during swimming and dancing 8-11 p.m.
6 to 10:30 p.m.—Rides and concessions, Wilson Park.
8:45—Historical pageant—"Profiles in Progress."

PIONEER DAY—FRIDAY, AUG. 27
Morning—Registration of pioneers and former residents at hospitality center at YMCA.
10 a.m.—Tug of war at Wilson Park ice rink.
11 a.m.—Sack race at ice rink.
Afternoon—3 p.m.—Live frog jumping contest at ice rink.
4 p.m.—Checker contest at Wilson Park ice rink.
6 to 10:30 p.m.—Rides and concessions at Wilson Park.
Evening—Pre-spectacle to include presentation of pioneers with longest continuous residence. Also, pioneer residents returning from farthest distance for the Jubilee pageant.
8:45—Historical pageant—"Profiles in Progress."
FAMILY DAY—SATURDAY, AUG. 28
Morning—Family picnic.
Afternoon—Matinee rides 1 to 5 p.m.
Evening—8:45—Historical pageant, "Profiles in Progress."
6 to 11 p.m.—Rides and concessions, Wilson Park.
FUN DAY—SUNDAY, AUG. 29
All Day—Rides and Carnival.
1 to 10:30 p.m.—Rides and concessions at Wilson Park.
Evening—In the event of a cancelled performance, this date will be used for a makeup performance of the Historical pageant, "Profiles in Progress," at 8:45 p.m.

WEATHER OUTLOOK
 Partly cloudy and warm today with high near 90. Low tonight 65 to 70. High Tuesday near 90. Little change Wednesday.

Granite City Press-Record

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO GRANITE CITY — MADISON — VENICE — PONTOON BEACH — MITCHELL

TWICE-A-WEEK — MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Vol. 68 No. 64

108

GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1971

FOUR SECTIONS — 48 PAGES

PRICE 15c

Fire is Fatal To GC Women

Mrs. Genevieve (Stroke) Bohnenstiel, 48, 2548 Center St., died, apparently of smoke inhalation, following a fire at her home at 9:40 p.m. Saturday.
 She was pronounced dead upon arrival at St. Elizabeth Hospital at 10 p.m. after fireman Charles Farrell administered mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and an inhalator was used.
 The fire was caused by a live cigarette left burning on a couch, firemen said. An inquest will be held. Damage was estimated at \$2,000 to the building and \$1,500 to the contents.
 The fire was discovered when passing motorists noticed smoke coming from the house, and the fire department was called. When told that a woman was in the building, firemen entered and brought her outside.
 She sustained burns on the hands, arms and feet. Firemen were on the scene an hour and 20 minutes.

Employed as Nurse
 Mrs. Bohnenstiel was a lifelong resident of Granite City.

Births On Page Six

Youth Dies in Freak Mishap

Clinton Burkhal Jr., 18, of 98 Lee Wright Homes, Venice, was injured fatally at 9:30 p.m. Friday when he fell from the trunk of a moving auto.
 Burkhal, a first-string basketball player for Madison High School, jumped on the trunk of the moving auto of Craig A. Maple, 114 Garesche Homes, Madison, in the alley behind 83 Garesche Homes, and then either jumped or fell from the car near the basketball court, striking his head on the concrete pavement.
 Maple was unaware that Burkhal was on the trunk of the auto. Maple and Burkhal both attended Madison High School and had been together earlier in the evening, officers reported.
 When police arrived, Burkhal was conscious and spoke to officers, commenting that his head hurt.
 He was taken to St. Elizabeth Hospital where he was examined and transferred to the intensive care unit of Firmin Desloge Hospital, St. Louis, where he died at 11:30 p.m. yesterday.
 The youth was the son of Mrs. Lucille Howell, Madison, and Clinton Burkhal Sr., St. Louis. He was to be a senior this year at Madison High School.
 He worked this summer for

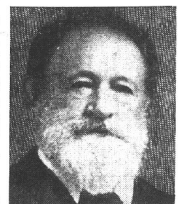
Form Simon Committee
 Newton Minow, State Sen. Kenneth Hall, Dr. Donald Price and Timothy Ives—set a press conference this afternoon at Parks Bi-State Airport, Cahokia—are announcing formation of a (Lt. Gov.) Paul Simon for Governor Committee.

Obituary Column Page 15

City Founders Recalled Steel Merger Completed



WILLIAM F. NIEDRINGHAUS



FREDERICK G. NIEDRINGHAUS

William F. Niedringhaus and Frederick G. Niedringhaus, brothers, founded Granite City and named it after the granite enamel were household utensils which they manufactured.
 Many other people played key roles during the 75-year history of Granite City, which will celebrate its diamond jubilee beginning Saturday, Aug. 21.
 Some of the faces of the past and present are shown on this page. They include:
 George W. Niedringhaus, son of William F. Niedringhaus and longtime Granite City Steel Co. president; Clarence H. Howard, president of the Commonwealth Steel Co.; Carl Graham, book store owner and philanthropist; Fred W. Kottmeier, assistant manager of the National Enameling & Stamping Co., who served simultaneously as Granite City grade school board president and high school board president in 1920, 1931 and 1932.
 Avery Carp, active retail merchant along with his father, Harry Carp; A. W. Morris Jr., realtor and bank officer; Arthur Roman, life insurance agent who was secretary simultaneously of the Granite City Commercial Club and 19th Street Improvement Association; John W. Costley, president of the Granite City grade school board in the 1920s.
 Walter A. Reese, founder of the Reese Bros. Store and Elks Crippled Children's Committee and a World War I sergeant with U. S. forces in

(Continued on page 24, col. 1)

Jubilee Queen Janice Albers



PITTSBURGH — George A. Stinson, president and chief executive officer of National Steel Corp. and Nicholas P. Veeder, chairman and chief executive officer of Granite City Steel Co., announced jointly today that National's merger with Granite City Steel has been consummated.

Stinson made this statement: "Today, the merger of National Steel Corp. and Granite City Steel Co. became effective. Granite City will continue to operate under its present name as a subsidiary of National."

"Mr. Veeder and M. R. Chambers, chairman and chief executive officer of Interco, Inc., of St. Louis will become directors of National Steel."

"This merger will produce significant benefits and cost savings by the more effective utilization of existing production facilities."

"National will utilize the Granite City hot strip mill to produce semifinished steel for further processing at National's Midwest Steel Division as well as to continue producing steel for Granite City's markets."

"This means that the construction of new hot strip capacity to supply Midwest will not be necessary. This opportunity to utilize existing capacity more fully is particularly welcome at a time of excess

(Continued on page 6, col. 1)



GEO. W. NIEDRINGHAUS



CLARENCE H. HOWARD



CARL GRAHAM



FRED W. KOTTMEIER



AVERY CARP



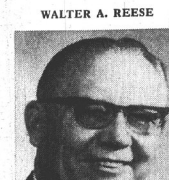
A. W. MORRIS JR.



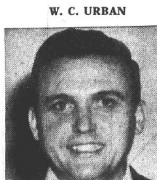
ARTHUR ROMAN



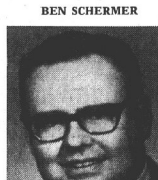
JOHN W. COSTLEY



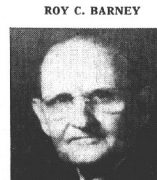
WALTER A. REESE



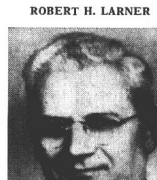
W. C. URBAN



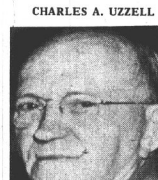
BEN SCHERMER



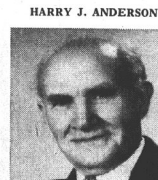
ROY C. BARNEY



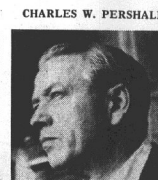
ROBERT H. LARNER



CHARLES A. UZZELL



HARRY J. ANDERSON



CHARLES W. PERSHALL

HAROLD R. FISCHER

ROBERT GIBSON

ROBERT STEVENS

DR. R. W. BINNEY

HENRY D. KARANDJEFF

JOSEPH GRANT

NATHAN FLEISHMAN

RALPH T. SMITH

REESE DRUG STORES

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 Belmore Village Shopping Center — 451-7560
 Madison, Third and Madison — 877-0828
 Reese Tri-Cor — 877-5032

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You don't have to count them to know REESE DRUG has MORE LOW PRICES, but you surely can count on them! These are the big brands — your favorite, nationally advertised products.

OFF INSECT REPELLENT

14 1/2-oz. AEROSOL

Reg. \$1.19
 109¢

GILLETTE FOAMY

Regular, Menthol, Lime

Reg. \$1.19
 77¢

QUINSANA FOOT POWDER

Reg. 1.39
 88¢

Reg. \$1.29 CEPACOL ANTISEPTIC

88¢

Reg. \$1.98 Wella Balsam

\$1.39

Reg. \$1.35 Brylcreem

88¢

Reg. \$1.67 ANACIN

\$1.19

TAN-don't burn, use COPPERTONE

Fastest tan possible with maximum sunburn protection!

Reg. \$1.79
 4-oz. Lotion \$1.19

MODERN ART

• The art of the Apothecary began before the Pyramids were built. Man found simple helps and cures for his ills. Today, medicine has progressed to the modern art we know — a world of "miracles" at the fingertips of your Doctor and Pharmacist, with an even brighter tomorrow.

REESE DRUG STORES

Youngsters Seek 'Miss Jubilee' Title

Area Youths to Attend Teen Nutrition Meet

Twelve teenagers from the Quad-City area will be attending Teen Nutrition Leader Conference this week at Jacksonville 4-H Camp. The conference is a part of the expanded nutrition program of the University of Illinois.

Diane Williams, Madison, will preside at Tuesday morning assembly. The program includes the following assemblies: Food is Important; Food and Nutrition Can Be Fun; Organizing a Meeting; and Working With Children, Teens, and Adults.

Evening recreation will be planned by the Teen Leader Council. Rita Patterson of Madison will represent the Tri-City area on the council.

The four-day conference program allows for free time when the teens can use the camp facilities — swimming, boating, fishing, crafts, nature study, and other recreational games.

Along with Diane and Williams, the following teenagers will represent the Tri-City area: Vivian Chandler, Annette Crowder, Erma Dixon, Wendy Johnson, Brenda Joiner, Deborah King, Theresa McNeil, Lavanda Nelson, Deborah Oden and Shirley Williams. Also attending with the teens will be Mrs. Rosetta Koonce, Mrs. Drew Johnson, program assistants, and Miss Darlene Heer, assistant adviser.



KAREN ELLEN SPENCER, 8, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Spencer, 3204 Newell Drive. A third-grade student at Parkview School, Karen is interested in Brownies, gymnastics, soccer and sings in the Children's Choir at Nameoki United Methodist Church. She has blond hair and hazel eyes. Her brother, Stephen, is 10. Her grandparents are, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Duncan, Mount Vernon, Ind. and Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Settle, Mount Vernon, Ill.



CONNIE ROBBINS, 12, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Catherine Robbins, 2305 Delmar Ave. A sixth grade student at St. Joseph Catholic School, Connie is the youngest of eight children. She is interested in Girl Scouts, roller skating, ice skating and swimming. She is a brown-eyed and brown-haired youngster has five brothers, William, Ronald, Raymond, Charles and Bobby, and two sisters, Doris and Cathy.



REBECCA DEAN JENKINS, 6, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jenkins, 2221 Cardinal Ave. A blue eyed blond, this youngster will start the second grade at Wilson School this year. She is interested in playing soccer and swimming. She has three brothers, Rodney, 15, Ralph, 14, Russell, 12, and a sister, Roxanna, 13. Her grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Babcock of North San Juan, Calif. and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, Centerville, Ind.



KIM MAREA SEEBOLD, 10, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Seebold, 2115 Dawn Place. Interested in playing the piano and softball, Kim Marea, will attend the fifth grade at Maryville School this year. She has brown hair and brown eyes. Her brother, Tim, is 7, and her grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Harold Harris and Mr. and Mrs. William Seebold, all of Granite City.

Two GC Men Arrested In Theft of Minibike

Two Granite City men were arrested Saturday morning for allegedly stealing a minibike in Madison.

Charged with theft and released on recognizance bonds were Charles W. Windbeck Sr., 22, of 2310 Iowa St., and Kenneth E. Edwards, 22, of 2440 Grand Ave.

Madison police, on routine patrol, noticed two men in an auto pulling the minibike along the side of the car. When they noticed the patrol car, they released the bike and fled police on the chase through the city, during which the passenger jumped out of the car and ran.

The chase was conducted along Reynolds Street, Alton Avenue, 10th, Iowa and 12th Streets before the car was halted at 10th Street and Madison Avenue at 1:40 a.m.

The passenger who fled was arrested a short time later in the 1600 block of Madison Avenue by Granite City police and was returned to Madison.

The two were held in the Madison Jail on investigation of burglary.

The minibike is owned by Dave Clark, 909 McCambridge Ave.

Fire Destroys Frame Home; \$12,000 Damage

Fire destroyed the one-story frame home of Rosemary Spink, 3808 Willow Ave., on Friday night, causing a loss of \$12,000.

The cause was unknown. Damage to the \$13,000 building was estimated at \$8,000 in addition to \$4,000 to the contents.

Firemen were on the scene three hours and 10 minutes and required three pumps from two stations.



DEBORAH ANN THEBEAU, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Thebeau Sr., 3089 Wayne Ave. A blue-eyed, brown-haired young lady, Deborah, is especially interested in Girl Scouts and GA's, a girl's organization at Suburban Baptist Church. She is a sixth-grade student at Frohardt School and has three brothers, Philip Jr., 9, John, 8, and twin brother and sister, Jim and Kim, 4. Her grandparents are Mrs. Agnes Thebeau of Arlington Heights and Mrs. Edna Jackson of Granite City.



TERESA JO REYNOLDS, 3, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Reynolds, 2912 Roosevelt Ave. Auburn haired with brown eyes, this youngster has one brother, Charles Wayne. She is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Simmons of Granite City.



RAMONA LYNN PLANITZ, 12, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Planitz, 32 Wilson Park Drive. Active in gymnastics, swimming, ice skating and roller skating, she is a seventh grade student at Coolidge Junior High School. She has brown eyes and brown hair. She has three brothers, Jerry, 14, Jesse, 11 and Mark, 9, and a sister, Kim, 15. Her grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Pete Planitz of Granite City and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Allen of Madison.



ELANA ANDREWS, 10, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing Andrews, 2220 Wilshire Drive. A fifth grade student at Parkview School, Elana, is interested in playing the cornet, piano and bowling. She has black hair and blue eyes. She has a brother, Kirk, 9, and two sisters, Crystal, 12, and Amy, 6. Her grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Silk all of Granite City.

Granite City Press-Record

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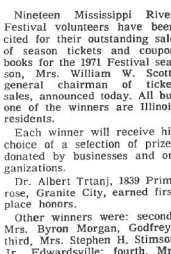
	Year	6 Mo.
City Rural Routes	\$14.40	\$7.20
Zone 1-2	14.20	7.10
Zone 3	14.00	7.00
Zone 4	13.80	6.90
Zone 5	13.60	6.80
Zone 6	13.40	6.70
Zone 7	13.20	6.60
Zone 8	13.00	6.50
Service men	8.10	4.05

Telephone: 876-2000
 Area Code 618

Laundry Broken Open

A break-in was reported in progress at the Wash Bucket Laundromat, 2406 Nameoki Road, at 10:45 p.m. Thursday. The side door was forced and a lock broken but nothing was disturbed.

Dr. Albert Trtanj Tops List in MRF Ticket Sales



DR. ALBERT TRTANJ

Dr. Albert Trtanj, 1839 Primrose, Granite City, earned first place honors.

Other winners were: second, Mrs. Byron Morgan, Godfrey; third, Mrs. Stephen Stinson Jr., Edwardsville; fourth, Mr. and Mrs. Al Knox, Edwardsville; fifth, Mrs. Frank Edwards; sixth, Mrs. Olin Wetzel, Edwardsville; seventh, Misses Cella and Esther Shupack, Edwardsville; eighth, Mrs. Charles Schmidt, Edwardsville; ninth, Paul Brainer, Belleville; Charles Rodell, 9, Del Rio, Granite City, and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ober, Centralia.

Tenth, Mrs. Irvin H. Blumfield, Alton; eleventh, Mrs. Charles W. Schroeder, Edwardsville; twelfth, Mrs. Henry Malench, Edwardsville; thirteenth, Mrs. Wilmer C. Koeser, Florissant, Mo.; and Mrs. Cameron Meredith, Alton; fourteenth, Mrs. Dorothy Fink, Edwardsville, and Mrs. Charles Schweitzer, (R.R. 4), Edwardsville.



DR. ALBERT TRTANJ

Studios, Alton and East Alton; complete lubrication and oil change, O'Brien's Tire and Service, Granite City; \$10 gift certificate, Hudson's Jewelry Co., Granite City; \$10 gift certificate, Fleishman's Men's Store, Granite City; \$10 gift certificate, The Cheese Shop, Highland; \$5 gift certificate, Belmore Bay Hardware

EXPERT WHEEL BALANCING

HUNTER SYSTEM

WELLS TRI-CITY TIRE CO.

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Corrective Shoes

Approved by Doctors and Professional Fitters

For Everyone at

DANIEL'S

1333 19TH ST.
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BACK TO SCHOOL SPECIAL

TUESDAY THRU MONDAY, AUG. 17 THRU 23

Any 3 Plain GARMENTS \$3.19

Sport Coat and Trousers
 Count as One

Slacks, Trousers, Skirts & Sweaters 4 for \$1.99

IN BY 11 A.M. — OUT NEXT DAY BY 1 P.M.

SHIRT SPECIAL 5 SHIRTS LAUNDERED FOR ONLY \$1.29

WITH ANY DRY CLEANING ORDER (ON HANGERS ONLY)

FREE BOX STORAGE

HOLIDAY 1 HOUR CLEANERS

Nameoki Village Shopping Center 876-9428
 NEW HOURS: OPEN MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY 7 A.M. 'TIL 6 P.M.

Five Youths Arrested

Five youths were arrested at 1:10 a.m. Saturday at Nameoki and 13th avenues on charges of illegal possession of alcohol. They are John Bivens, 19, of 4725 Warnock Ave.; Terry Borer, 17, of 4713 Warnock Ave.; James Demontomlin, 20, of 2901 Madison Ave.; Michael A. Dittich, 17, of 1803 Bremen Ave.; and Larry Pelmeier, 20, of 4716 Warnock Ave. Bivens was released on \$50 cash bail and the others were released on driver's licenses.

Ends Basic Training

Army Private John M. Lerch, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Lerch, 2208 Edwards St. has completed nine weeks of advanced individual infantry training at Fort Polk, La.

and Sporting Goods, Granite City; and \$5 gift, Young's Department Store, Alton.

The 1971 Festival season has been sponsored by Mississippi River Festival, Inc., a not-for-profit Illinois corporation with directors from Missouri and Illinois. Both the Illinois Arts Council and the Missouri State Council on the Arts provide financial support, making the Festival one of the first regional events to receive funds from two state arts councils.

\$300 Theft at Station

The cash register of the Fina Service Station, Nameoki and Johnson roads, reported at 7:40 p.m. Friday that while he was working the cash register, someone looted the cash register of \$300 to \$400.

Cupid's CORNER

by Peggy Nickles

Registered Bridal Consultant
 HUDSON JEWELERS
 Granite City and Edwardsville

A few years ago only royalty and Members of the nobility used family names. Christian names (first names) had to take care of the rest of us. As Europe's population increased it finally became necessary to register the people under family names. And so, Thomas, the son of James, became Thomas Jameson, along with the other members of his family. Will it become the Willkins family? John, the Carpenter, became John Carpenter. Henry, the redneck, became Henry Reed; if a family lived on a hill, it became the Hill family; by a brook, the Brooke family. Family names were determined by many things — what the individual did, where he lived, his size, complexion, the town he came from, until finally, all of our ancestors had family names.

Hudson's makes a specialty of helping the Bride-to-be with her plans for that wonderful day when she will change her name. First, as Members of National Bridal Service, Hudson's will provide you with many unusual complimentary services, such as expert and completely authoritative information about every detail of Your Wedding plans; a personal gift registry system for you, so that your friends will know that their gifts will be just right, colorful and dainty Show O'Happiness Umbrellas for use by your friends as decorating themes or perhaps the use of lovely silver for your reception — and many other special services we will tell you about — when you call me to talk about YOUR WEDDING.

Weddings for August-September

Dabbie Herring
 Peggy Nickles
 Margaret Dunlap
 Pam Morrison
 Mary Stinson
 Patricia Rexell
 Adele Koch
 Malinda Kee
 Mary Volmer
 Donna Easton
 Donna Keunhoff
 Susan Metz
 Terry Nash
 Debbie Wize
 Jean Koelker
 Debbie Wallace
 Sandra Portis
 Linda Kline
 Valerie Landess
 Vickie Wilson
 Sylvia Turner
 Mr. and Mrs. Leo Willis

SCHOEBER'S KITCHEN MART

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 Let us give you a Free Estimate!

SCHOEBER'S KITCHEN MART

2908 E. 3RD ST.
 GRANITE CITY, ILL.
 Hours: Tues. and Thurs. 6 to 8 P.M.; Sat., 1 to 4 P.M.

A. O. Smith President to Speak at Luncheon Here

Urban T. Kuehne, president of A. O. Smith Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., will be the speaker at a Business and Industry Recognition luncheon at noon, Monday, Aug. 23, at the Officers' Club of the Headquarters Installation Support Activity of the Army Aviation Systems Command, in conjunction with the Granite City Diamond Jubilee celebration.

Mr. Kuehne served as a director of A. O. Smith from April 1965 and was elected president in April, 1967. He joined A. O. Smith Corp. in 1929 while still a student at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. He began his career in the personnel department, then moved to the Automotive division where he served as general sales manager.

vice-president, Automotive division; vice-president, Automotive Contract Products group; and executive vice-president.

Mr. Kuehne is a director of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad, Marine National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, and Outboard Marine Corp.

Since business and industry have played a major role in the overall growth and development of the city since its incorporation in 1888, the luncheon is being given under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the Tri-Cities to recognize this part of the historical growth of Granite City, it was announced by A. H. Froemling, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Cost per person will be \$1.75.

2 Charged With Forgery

Robert Curtis Rogers, 26, of Brooklyn, and Richard Wilkerson, 24, of East St. Louis, were arrested in Madison at 3:50 p.m. Friday on charges of forgery, allegedly attempting to cash a stolen check at Schermer Brothers Market in Madison. The check was issued by the Eagle Range & Mfg. Co., Belleville.

Gets Gasoline—No Pay

An attendant at the Moto Service Station, 17th Street and Madison Avenue, reported at 2:15 a.m. Friday that an apparently intoxicated woman obtained a tank of gasoline and drove away without paying for it.

St. Peter School for the Young Years

*A PRE-SCHOOL FOR 3 AND 4 YEAR OLDS
REGISTRATIONS NOW BEING RECEIVED
CLASSES BEGIN AUG. 31st

For Information Call

877-1904 or 931-3762

MRS. RAY WERTHS, Director

*Licensed by the Ill. Dept. of Children & Family Services

Ralph T. Smith To Head 1972 Heart Campaign

Ralph Tyler Smith, prominent Alton attorney and former United States Senator, has accepted the chairmanship of the 1972 Heart Fund campaign for Madison County.

In accepting the appointment made by the board of directors of the association, he will be responsible for selecting chairmen and coordinating all fund raising activities throughout the county.

A goal of \$64,015 has been set by the state association for Madison County. The state wide goal is \$1,187,796.

The 1971 campaign in Madison County which was under the leadership of the Honorable Horace L. Calvo and Mrs. Glen Chaboudie of Granite City, ended with the closing of the fiscal year June 30 with a total of \$35,002.

Mr. Smith is a good example of the national slogan for the 1972 Heart Fund... "Beat the Big One." He has recently recovered to a full schedule after suffering a coronary attack last winter.

It will be the last regular meeting of board and administrators under the University Administrative Council - Campus Chancellor system of government. Starting Sept. 1, the Carbondale and the Southwestern campuses will function as universities under the same board and the chancellor titles will be changed to president.

Items on the agenda include admissions policies and student fees for the Carbondale campus and a housing policy for the Southwestern campus.



RALPH T. SMITH
Heads Heart Fund

succeeded the late Honorable Everett McKinley Dirksen who was sworn into the United States Senate on Sept. 18. He was immediately appointed to the Republican Policy Committee and the Senate Aeronautics and Space Sciences Committee. He was defeated in November, 1970, in his bid to retain the Senate seat to which he had been appointed and retired from the Senate after 14 months service.

In addition to serving as the chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Alton and having served as president of the Optimist Club, director of the Greater Alton Association of Commerce, president of the Alton Shrine Club, trustee and elder of the College Avenue Presbyterian Church, also is a member of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, VFW, Franklin Lodge 25 (AF&AM), Shrine Club, Mississippi Valley Consistory, Moose, Elks, Eagles, and the Alton-Wood River, Madison County, Illinois State, and American Bar Associations.

He is married to the former Mary Elizabeth Anderson of Granite City. He is the father of one daughter, now married and residing in Goshen, Ind., Mrs. Seigle G. Hayes.

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Choate, Blair Keys to State Reapportionment

By KEN WATSON
Copley News Service
Springfield—Chalk up another one for Clyde Choate and Bob Blair.

The Statehouse scoreboard lists them as the winning battery for the victory on legislative reapportionment.

They are credited beneath the Capitol Dome with engineering the behind-the-scenes settlement that finally produced a compromise agreement for 59 Illinois legislative districts and avoided tossing the whole issue up for grabs through a drawing by lot.

Not only was the achievement a masterful one, but it represented the third big accomplishment in a row for Republican House Speaker W. Robert Blair, 41, of Park Forest, and Democratic House Minority House Leader Clyde L. Choate, 51, of Anna.

During the regular legislative session, it was the Blair-Choate team which resolved the hassle over the anti-pollution bonds and which brought about passage of the controversial transportation program.

These combined with reapportionment were the three key issues of the legislative year. In each instance, it was long hours of negotiations, often behind-the-scenes, by Choate and Blair which preceded agreement.

Also fitting into the game, like a relief pitcher in the late innings, was Democratic Senate President Pro Tem and Majority Leader Cecil A. Partee of Chicago.

It was a logical combination and provided effective presentation for three sectors of legislative power and influence. Blair spoke for the strongly Republican Cook County suburbs, Choate for Downstate Democrats and especially Southern Illinois — although Partee and Partee for Mayor Richard J. Daley and Chicago. Blair, who may well be the

most underestimated legislative leader in modern times, although operating from a suburban power base was far from a figure-head for its interests on the reapportionment issue.

His agreement to the Democratic proposal for extending Chicago district out into the suburbs in some instances has not set well with Republicans and the concession has been bitterly assailed by the ranking Senate member of the Reapportionment Commission, Terrell E. Clarke of Western Springs.

Stratton Ignored
It was Blair along with another Republican commission member, J. Douglas Donnem, field of Chicago, who joined with Democrats in breaking the deadlock on the eight-member commission.

There is substance to the charges by Clarke and another GOP Commission member, former Gov. William G. Stratton, that they were generally ignored by Blair and Choate in the negotiating over the districts.

It was, in fact, pretty much a Blair-Choate show. Blair, although going against some strong suburban sentiments, was nevertheless following the wishes of some stronger GOP forces in the Chicago-suburban area which feared that a deadlock could result in Democrats winning the drawing by lot and then rearranging districts to suit themselves.

Blair-Choate show.
The agree-on lineup of 59 new joint House-Senate districts appears to assure Republican continued control of the Senate and thus a guarantee of a firm conservative check on state affairs for the rest of the decade.

Choate, for his part, has once again upheld the tradition that Southern Illinois — although far outnumbered population-wise, nevertheless maintains a balance of power in the legislature

County Given \$30,363, Lieu of Tax Payment

The Madison County Housing Authority has paid \$30,363.50 in lieu of taxes to County Treasurer George Mussey. It represents 10% of net shelter rent, less utilities on 10 housing projects containing 852 units.

The housing projects include Ferd A. Garesche Homes, Madison, 80 units; Viola Jones Homes, Venice, 37 units; Joseph Gremzer Homes, Madison, 84 units; and Lee Wright Homes, Venice, 100 units; and Venice Homes, Venice, 50 units.

Collide in Intersection

The autos of E. G. Swift, Godfrey, Ill., and Bessie B. Stroll, 62 Venice Homes, Venice, collided in the intersection of Sixth Street and Madison Avenue in Madison Thursday.

through the shrewdness of its leaders.
Partee, of course, has taken care of Dick Daley.

Granite City PRESS-RECORD
Mon., Aug. 16, 1971 Page 3

With Marines on Okinawa

Marine Pfc. Dennis L. Horton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Horton, 4210 Ridgedale Ave., has reported for duty with the Third Battalion, Third Marine Division on Okinawa. He is a 1969 graduate of Granite City High School.

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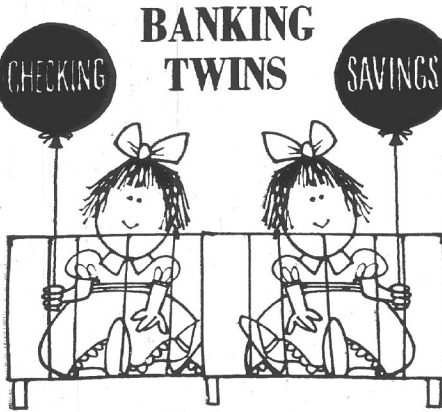
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SOCIETY

Britt-Haas Nuptials at St. Stephen, Caseyville

The wedding of Miss Helen Haas, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Haas of Caseyville, Ill., and Ronald Britt, whose parents are Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Britt, 1832 Second St., Madison, took place Saturday evening at St. Stephen Catholic Church in Caseyville, the Rev. Hayes officiating.

Music for the 6 o'clock ceremony was furnished by Sister Janice, organist, and Mrs. Joseph Burns, soloist. The songs were "Love Story"; "Ave Maria" and "A Time For Us". Arrangements of red roses and white carnations decorated the two altars and white satin bows marked the pews.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of white tulle and polyester. Scalloped floral Venice lace applied the high collar, the front of the Empire bodice and the cuffs of the long, full sleeves.

The lace trim edged the bottom of the full detachable train and matching lace covered the cap which secured a lace-edged mantilla veil with a bouffant blusher. A cascade of white carnations was carried by the bride.

The attendants were Miss Debbie Britt, a sister of the bridegroom, maid of honor, and Mrs. Mary Rummel, the bride's sister, bridesmaid.

They wore identical gowns of powder blue chiffon over tulle. Blue Venice lace trimmed the high collars, the fronts of the Empire waists and cuffs of the long sheer sleeves. A-line skirts were slightly gathered in the back. They wore powder blue picture hats and held bouquets of blue carnations, daisies and baby breath.

Pam Haas and Scotty Becker served as flower girl and ring bearer. The former was dressed in blue and carried a small bouquet of blue carnations, daisies and baby breath.

For her daughter's wedding Mrs. Haas chose a dress of dark pink crepe with lace trim, while the bridegroom's mother appeared in a blue knit dress. Both wore corsages of sweetheart roses.

Kathy and Kay Wagner, cousins of the bride, were in charge of the guest register at the reception held at the VFW Hall in Collinsville.

Joseph Kosteski was best man, and Michael Mayberry, Robert Wagner, an uncle of the bride, Thomas Paskus and Mark Bullock served as groomsmen and ushers.

The newlyweds will make their home in Granite City. The bride graduated from the Collinsville High School and is now employed as a ward clerk at St. Mary's Hospital in East St. Louis. Mr. Britt, an employee of the American Steel Co., graduated from the Granite City High School.

The rehearsal dinner was given Thursday evening at the bridegroom's home.



MRS. RONALD BRITT, a bride of Saturday. Her wedding took place at St. Stephen Catholic Church in Caseyville. She is the former Helen Haas.

Casual Clothes for Fall Have 'Civilized' Look

By BETH MOHR
Copley News Service

Sportswear separates for fall and winter are all mixed up in classic silhouettes and contemporary approaches to materials.

Blazer, cardigan and hacking jackets; fitted vests, either pointed or straight-cut at the waistline; pleated, flared and

A-line skirts at knee length or a little longer; straight, neatly tailored pants, and city shorts in Bermuda or walking lengths are classics in keeping with the "civilized look" coming through as a leading theme for the '71-'72 season.

Putting the separates together in a mixture of plaids, checks, prints, dots and stripes adds the fresh new look. Color harmony avoids the bizarre clashes that marked the mod scene of a few years ago.

Knitted and woven to go together in harmonizing colors are plaids in matching patterns of different sizes; plaids to go with checks or stripes; stripes to mix with abstract or floral prints, and prints to be paired with stripes or polka dots.

Plaids and checks usually are chosen for the major items, including jackets, skirts, pants and shorts. Blouses most often are in the prints, stripes and dots. Vests join either group. Blouses, frequently to be found outside the mixed collections, are expected to create the most individual looks.

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Miss Mudrovic Becomes Mrs. Gary A. Butkovich

Among the many late summer weddings that Saturday afternoon at St. Joseph Catholic Church of Miss Sandra Mudrovic and Gary A. Butkovich.

The parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mudrovic of Fairmont City, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Butkovich, 3051 Thirteenth St., Granite City.

The ceremony was solemnized at 6 o'clock by the Rev. Martin Mangan and the reception was held at the Post 307 American Legion Hall in Venice.

Mrs. Kathy Debeve, a sister of the bride, was honor attendant and another sister, Miss Frances Mudrovic, Terry Noninger, a cousin; Cindy Lesko, the bridegroom's cousin and Diane Barunka, were bridesmaids. Sandy Smith and Mark Mudrovic, the bride's cousins, served as flower girl and ring bearer.

Mr. Mudrovic's attendants were Tom Butkovich, a brother, best man, and Tony Butkovich, another brother; Lance Hamilton, a cousin; Vince Debeve, a brother-in-law of the bride; Mike Barry, Jim Parker, another cousin of the bridegroom, and Pete Nichols.

The bride's princess style gown of satin was accented with a panel of Chantilly lace

from the neckline to the hem, and a veil formed of five layers of silk tulle, one full-length, was finished with a wide band of the same lace and four tiers to the elbows. It was held in place with a double crown of pearls and crystals. The bride carried a cascade bouquet of white carnations centered with a purple throat orchid.

All of the attendants were in royal purple. Their gowns were designed with high necks and Empire waists embroidered with white flowers. The semi-full skirts were floor-length and they wore large picture hats of white with purple streamers down the back.

The matron of honor carried a cascade arrangement of white carnations tipped with purple and tied with white ribbon.

The little flower girl, dressed like the bride, held a basket of carnations tipped with purple.

The newlyweds will make their home in Savanah, Ga. A graduate of the Madison High School, the former Miss Mudrovic has been employed by Sidel Nicholas brokers, as a clerk.

The bridegroom is concluding a tour of duty with the U. S. Army. He graduated from the Granite City High School.



MRS. GARY A. BUTKOVICH. Her wedding was an event of Saturday afternoon at St. Joseph Catholic Church.

Ride in Parade Amvet 'Belles'

Amvets Post 51 Auxiliary members who have become Jubilee Belles for the city's 78th Diamond Anniversary will ride in a decorated float in Saturday's parade which initiates a week of celebratory activities.

Mrs. Betty Wilkins, auxiliary president, presented pins and certificates to the unit's Jubilee Belles at a meeting last week in the Post Home, 5100 Lakeview Drive. Plans also were finalized for decorating the Post 51 parade float.

Reports were presented on a 5th Division meeting held early last week at the local post home attended by several state Amvet auxiliary officials. Mrs. Katy Swolens of Mount Vernon, 5th Division auxiliary president, was in charge of a business session, with Granite City auxiliary members serving as hostesses.

A letter was read from Mrs. Caroline Reichter, Illinois Amvets Auxiliary S.O.S. chapter commending the local unit on its successful projects. Two more gift packages have been mailed to servicemen in Vietnam, it was announced.

Auxiliary-sponsored fish fry is now taking place at the post home every Friday evening, starting at six o'clock. Mrs. Wilkins said. Proceeds derived from the project are used in charity work.

Mrs. Charlene Sanders and Mrs. Ann Tucker were hostesses to the meeting and served refreshments to members and guests.

VISITORS ATTEND FAMILY REUNION; RETURN HOME

Captain and Mrs. Jesse L. Keeton of Tampa, Fla., returned to their home last week after a visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Riley Keeton, 2811 W. 22nd St.

While here the birthday of Mrs. Riley Keeton was celebrated at a family reunion in the Keeton home.

Dr. Scholl's Shoes

For Women at

DANIEL'S 1333 19TH ST. Granite City

2 GC Art Students Attend Course at Allerton; Miss Cochran Wins Award

Two Granite City High School students attended one of the three week-long Allerton Federated Art Schools at Allerton House, University of Illinois conference center near Monticello.

Local participants selected to attend on the basis of their superior ability in art were Stephanie Cochran, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cochran, 2730 State St., who received a top award at the school, and Emily Anderson, a daughter of Mrs. Dorothy V. Anderson, 3275 Westchester Drive.

Both girls will be seniors this fall at the local high school and were chosen to take part in the concentrated art studies program through scholarship grants awarded by the Nameoki Woman's Club.

An annual project of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and the University of Illinois Division of University Extension, this summer the three Art Schools enrolled a total of 226 selected high school artists from throughout Illinois.

The Federated Clubs furnish supervision and scholarships for the pupils while the University of Illinois provides the facilities and teaching program. An Allerton House official explained.

The art curricula includes painting, drawing, design and sculpture with the comprehensive course designed to enlarge the student's art talents by participating in technical and cultural studies in the arts for a one-week period. All materials, as well as room and board, are furnished through the scholarship grants.

Although the students take part in all phases of the art curricula while at Allerton House, the curricula also vie for special awards in the various categories, especially emphasizing the specific segment of the course in which their own talents may be more pronounced.

At the conclusion of the program activity, the entries are judged by University of Illinois art staff members and awards are presented.

During the art course, Miss



EMILY ANDERSON Attends Art School

STEPHANIE COCHRANE Wins Top Award

Cochran, 16, was named the first place winner in the painting segment of the program and received a "Certificate of Excellence." She also won honorable mention awards in both drawing and design, her performances were informed.

The local girl has been asked to allow her work to be displayed at the Illinois State Fair

in Springfield and loaned to the Chicago Institute of Art for an exhibition.

A request from the Museum of Art in Washington, D. C., also seeks to include one of Miss Cochran's artworks as a permanent display in that renowned institution, according to word received by the Granite City student.

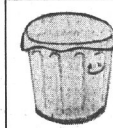
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Three Batteries Stolen

Three 12-volt batteries were stolen from autos parked on the lots of the Granite City Steel Credit Union and the A & P Market during the night. It was reported Friday morning. The victims were Roger Marcum, Alton; Charles Krushek, Edwardsville; and Ronald H. Teachenor, 2825 22nd St.

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Dodge Colt to Enter First Full-Model Year

The Dodge Colt, which entered the min-car domestic market on a regional marketing basis and is available at Granite City Dodge, Inc., 1911 Madison Ave., will start its first full model year with introduction of the 1972 models, according to word received by the local firm.

Engineering improvements will be featured in the 1972 model, including greater efficiency in the braking system through enlarged rear wheel brake cylinders and self-adjusting rear brakes. The Colt also will get two esthetic changes for 1972 with the addition of moulded carpet and two new metallic colors — green and brown.

The new Dodge Colt will continue to be available in four models, a low-line coupe, two-door hardtop, four-door sedan and four-door station wagon.



DODGE COLT for 1972 is new entry in min-car field. It has 97.5 cubic inch engine, reclining seats and adjustable steering column. Two-door hardtop shown here is one of four models offered.

Granite City Dodge reported.

Among standard Colt extras are an adjustable steering column, front disc brakes, full synchromesh, four-speed transmission and flow-through ventilation. Other features include variable ratio steering, a radio antenna on the deck lid and unit body construction.

Collide In Madison

The auto of Ernest Gene Delany, St. Louis, pulling from the curb, collided with the southbound auto of Ray A. Parmley Ave., in the 300 block of Madison Avenue in Madison at 10:50 Friday.

Adam 'Happy' Darling Dies Suddenly at 57

Adam "Happy" Darling, 57, 1625 Fourth St., a lifelong resident of Madison and proprietor of the Red Crown Liqueur Store in Madison since 1945, was pronounced dead upon arrival at St. Elizabeth Hospital at 2:10 a.m. Friday. An inquiry will be conducted to determine the cause of death.

He was a member of the Madison Presbyterian Church and a member of the Disabled American Veterans, Venice-Madison American Legion Post 307, Amvets Post 204 and the Loyal Order of Moose 272.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Rose Darling; one brother, George Darling, and a nephew, George Darling Jr. both of Madison.

Funeral services were conducted at 1 p.m. today. Details are given in today's obituary column.

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Player, Tapes Stolen

Steve Marler, 3235 Maryville Road, reported at 7:15 a.m. Friday that a \$75 eight-track stereo player, 12 tape cartridges valued at \$84 and an \$11 tape case were stolen from his auto while it was parked at his home during the night. Entry was gained by breaking the left door glass.

Dogs Flush Burglar

Barking dogs apparently chased a burglar away from the home of John Misturak, 2844 Madison Ave., during the night, he reported Thursday. He found that the basement window had been forced open. It was undetermined if anything was missing.

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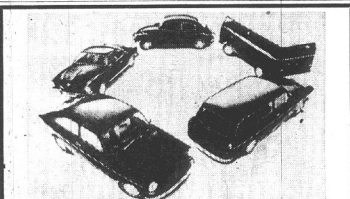
"National's merger with Granite City is a significant step in that direction. Consequently, we regard this action as a most constructive and valuable step, not only for our company but for the steel industry as a whole and for the customers we serve."

Services Held Sunday For W. I. Hazlewood

Funeral services were conducted at 2 p.m. Sunday in Brighton, Ill. for William I. Hazlewood, 61, of Brighton, a former resident of Venice. He was pronounced dead upon arrival at 11:40 p.m. Thursday at Alton Memorial Hospital.

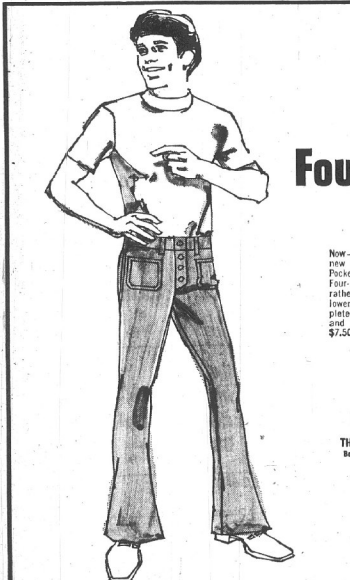
He was the husband of Mrs. Mary Hazlewood, an Alton news reporter. Other survivors include two daughters, four sons, two sisters. Burial was in Brighton City Cemetery.

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Pontoon Rejects Township Pact for Road Repairs

By GARY SCHNEIDER
Press-Record Staff Writer

The Pontoon Beach village board chose not to accept an offer for township equipment and men for road repairs in the village after a face-to-face confrontation between board members and township officials Thursday night.

Louis Whitsell, Nameoki Township supervisor, and Albert Bell, highway commissioner, attended the regular meeting of the village board at the Long Lake Volunteer Fire Department hall to discuss a plan for village rental of township equipment for road repairs under a contract formerly agreed upon by both the village and the township.

Whitsell accused the board of a "breach of contract" for deciding not to use the equipment, and members of the board accused the supervisor of violating the agreement by adding stipulations after the contract was signed.

Fred Recer, village highway commissioner, told Whitsell, "I am not going to accept it (the contract) if you are only going to let me have the equipment one day a week or one day every two weeks."

More Work Needed
Recer said that 20 to 30 days of work are needed on the village streets and that work could not be completed before winter under such an agreement.

The supervisor disagreed, claiming there were only three or four days work to do in the village and that work could be completed before winter under the contract.

Whitsell commented that the township roads would have to have a priority in use of the

township equipment, but that the village could save money by using it when it was free rather than renting equipment from a private firm or purchasing street equipment for the village.

Dr. Dean Rochester, village trustee, then asked Whitsell if, after 48 hours notice, the village could use the equipment 10 days in a row to which the supervisor responded, "No."

Unlawful Use of Weapons Charged

Willie Shirden, 24, of 1217 Logan St., Madison, was charged with unlawful use of weapons after a series of incidents in Madison this morning.

Police said they were called at 2:05 a.m. to Garrett's Lounge, 801 Jackson St., Madison, where Shirden had put his right hand through the glass in the front door. Shirden was bleeding when officers arrived and was taken to St. Elizabeth Hospital where six sutures were needed to close a cut to his right thumb. He was released following treatment.

At 3:10 a.m., residents reported shots being fired in the vicinity of the tavern. When police arrived, Shirden drove away in his auto. He was arrested at 4:20 a.m. in the 1000 block of Douglas Street in Venice by Venice officers and taken to the Madison Jail.

Juveniles Arrested

Two juveniles were arrested in connection with a burglary at Lake School reported at 4:30 p.m. Sunday. A boiler room door was broken to gain entry and tools were used to enter other parts of the building, including the teachers lounge where money was taken from a soda machine. A stop watch also was missing, the office door was broken open and a towel rack was removed from the kitchen.

BIRTHS..

Births recorded at St. Elizabeth Hospital:

GIRLS
Mr. and Mrs. John Messki, 2553 Buenger Blvd., Aug. 13, Christine Lynn, eight pounds.
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Portell, 3500 Johnson Road, Aug. 14, six pounds, 15 ounces.

BOYS
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Funkhouser, 2261 Benton St., Aug. 12, James Eric, seven pounds, three ounces.
Mr. and Mrs. George Vinson, 3005 Willow Ave., Aug. 13, George Robert Jr., eight pounds, 15 ounces.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mainridge, 2114 Troy Ave., Madison, Aug. 14, Anthony Francis, nine pounds, one ounce.

Press-Record Sports

Page 6 Mon., Aug. 16, 1971

Boy Scouts to Hold Swim Meet at 'Y'

Boy Scouts of the Unihav (Quad-Cities) District will hold a swimming meet at the Tri-City Area YMCA from 3 to 5 p.m. Aug. 21.

The meet will include events for all classes of swimmers and non-swimmers. The more advanced swimmers will compete in freestyle, breaststroke, sidestroke and backstroke.

John Pekarik, chairman of the district activities committee, will be in charge of the event and will be assisted by Dave Parrish, Charles Overath, Ted Scum, Keith Parker and Kent Dunn, of the YMCA staff.

Entertainment, Races Continue at State Fair

The Illinois State Fair opened for the 19th year Friday at Springfield and is continuing with such entertainers as the Merle Haggard show tonight, Pat Boone family tomorrow, Grand Ol' Opry Thursday, Doc Severinsen show Friday and Lawrence Welk show Saturday and Sunday.

Also scheduled are harness races through Wednesday, daily harness and saddle horse shows, a rodeo and Western horse show Wednesday through Friday, a 100-mile late-model stock car race Saturday and a 100-mile "Indianapolis 500 type" auto race Sunday.

11 Undergo Surgery At Hospital Here

The following underwent major surgery at St. Elizabeth Hospital since Thursday:
Joe Jones, East St. Louis; James E. Miller, 224 Missouri Ave.; Lena Braman, 605 Chouteau Ave.; Deloris Wiser, 2822 Marshall Ave.; Wayne L. Brothers, 3257 Wayne.

William Hlava, 1648 Second St., Madison; Michael Skubish, 242 Lydia Lane; Henry Gantt, 2033 Wayne Ave.; Marvin Douglas, 2127 Illinois Ave.; Matilda Amend, 1717 Fourth St., Madison; Sharon Dutton, 1804 Sixth St., Madison.

Arrested On Warrant

Jasper "Jap" Wright, 19, of 1229 Bissell St., Venice, was arrested in the 100 block of Weaver Street, Venice, at 11:50 p.m. yesterday on a warrant charging assault. The charge stemmed from a fight outside a Madison tavern Saturday morning, police said. Wright was taken to the Madison jail after his arrest.

HOST CLEANS CARPET WITHOUT WATER—

FEDER HUBER
NIEDRINGHAUS & DELMAR

Kentucky Wins 22-7 Game Over Builders

Kentucky Fried Chicken cooked the Metro-East Builders 22-7 in the Women's Class AA Softball League Sunday at Wilson Park.

Metro out-batted Kentucky 12 to 7. A home run by Marie Taylor and triples by Lois Boone, Mayola Lynn and Jane Cowan were included in 17 Kentucky hits.

Mathews Chevrolet sneaked by Mercer 7-4 behind the home run of Debbie Drennan and a triple by Cheryl Winfield.

In Classic AA play Sunday, Victory 11-10 over Murdock with three big runs in the last of the seventh as Mercers beat Rozycki 13-5, after Rozycki had beaten the Merchants 19-6 earlier in the day.

Lucille's racked the Oddsballs 23-5 on 25 hits. The losers tallied 11 hits.

Liz's downed Nestle 2-1. Holding the losers to four hits was Bob Meszaros.

Nestle's battled the Jaycees, two hours after their tilt with Liz's, for 11 innings before the Jaycees scored two runs to win 11-10.

In other Classic Western action, the Jaycees beat the Eagles 19-3 and Sammy's clubbed Mexican Honorary 15-6.

3 Teams Win Playoff Finals

Granite Sheet Metal, the Red Legs and the C. E. Flames won playoff final games Thursday evening in the Granite City Park District boys' baseball championship series.

The Joe Lotus League finale saw Granite Sheet Metal edge St. Margaret-Mary 7-6. The Red Legs of the Owen Friend League downed the Elks 21-8. Doug Raines, winning pitcher, homered.

In the Mike Shannon League, the Flames defeated Holsinger Agency 8-2.

The Police League playoff saw the Eagles blank the Cardinals 11-0, and the Orioles defeated American Rentals 11-2.

Carlyle Eliminated

Carlyle was eliminated from the Illinois American Legion baseball tournament Friday afternoon on a 1-1 decision to host Danville. Earlier in the day, Carlyle defeated Decatur 10-1, while Wilmette edged Carlyle 2-1 Thursday in the double elimination tourney.

'Y' Soccer Program Meeting Tomorrow

Coaches and managers of teams in the YMCA Soccer Association will hold an organizational meeting at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow at the YMCA.

Schedules for the season which opens Sept. 11 will be discussed. Boys from 6 to 13 years of age who are interested in playing soccer this season may call the YMCA or to call Ruben Mendoza at 452-5500.

18 Paddlers Show in Swim Meet Saturday

Bellefontaine Country Club in St. Louis was host to a SWISA event on Saturday at the Paddlers Swim Club.

Charles Polach took a first in the 25-yard fly and a fourth in the 25-yard breast in the 8-and-under class for boys.

In the 8-and-under girls event, Gina Delenick placed second in the 25-yard fly; Susan Ponce, fifth in 25-yard back and Becky Barnes took a sixth in the 25-yard fly.

Nine-and-10 girls: Dawn Lamb two firsts in the 50-yard free and 50-yard fly; Judy Polach placed first in the 50-yard breast and fifth in 50-yard fly; Pam Polach, third in both the 100-yard IM and 50-yard breast and fourth in 50-yard back; Helena Langley won a fifth in 50-yard free and two sixth places in the 50-yard breast and 50-yard fly.

Eleven-and-12 girls, Jan Rose received a first in 50-yard free and two fourths in the 100 yard IM and 50-yard breast; Debbie Barnes won a third in the 50-yard free and two fourth in 100-yard breast and 50-yard back.

Eleven-and-12 boys, Jeff Lofus second in 100-yard free and fourth in 50-yard breast; Jerome Rogan took a third in 50-yard fly and sixth in 50-yard back. Mike Barth second in the 50-yard fly.

Thirteen-and-14 boys, John Barth second in the 50-yard back and 50-yard fly and fourth in 50-yard free.

Thirteen-and-14 girls, Sherrie Rose first in 100-yard fly, third in 100-yard free and fifth in 100-yard IM. Alice Miller second in 100-yard breast and two third places in 100-yard IM and 100-yard fly. Paula Worthen two seconds in the 100-yard IM and 100-yard back and a sixth in 100-yard breast. Ann Langley sixth in 100-yard breast.

In the 15-and-17 class, boys and girls Larry Rose captured two first places in the 100-yard free and 100-yard IM and a second in the 100-yard breast. Charles Barth first in the 100-yard back and second in 100-yard free. Annette Tarpoif two second places in the 100-yard free and 100-yard fly and a fourth in 100-yard breast.

Vaughn's Wins 22-10 Slugfest, Rebels Win 19-1

With a score that sounded more like a football game than a women's slow pitch softball game, Vaughn's Pharmacy defeated Mathews Chevrolet Thursday evening 22-10 at Wilson Park. Mathews' Sherry Wilson allowed five runs in each of the first, fourth, fifth and sixth innings to clinch the defeat. A home run by Jean Voloski was not enough to pull Vaughn's girls through the pinch and Margaret Robbins was credited with the victory.

The Granite City Rebels won a decisive victory over Metro-East Builders 19-1 with nine errors for the builders a prime factor in the loss. Twenty Rebel hits were utilized for the 19 runs while the Builders could turn 10 hits into only one run.

Thyma Pyles was the winning pitcher and Glenda Shober was charged with the loss. Nicki Vaughn, Kathy Farrington and Rose Perkins tripped for the Rebels.

Mercer edged Kentucky Fried Chicken 8-7, with Lois Boone and Marie Taylor slugging triples in the losing effort. Judy Stephanek, winning pitcher gave up 14 hits to 21 against Marie Taylor.

In the Classic Class AA competition Thursday night, Sonny Antoff held Victory A.C. to only one run to give the Mexican Honorary Commission a 4-1 victory.

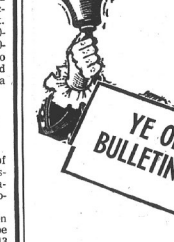
Rozzycki rallied turned 19 hits into an 18 run advantage, blanking Murdock Distributors in their match. Star Seawalks was credited with the whitewash.

Mercer proved too strong for Sammy's Tavern, winning 8-4 under the pitching of Jim Rippy. Rippy gave up eight hits while Dick Clark for Sammy's allowed 15.

READY MIX CONCRETE CALL LYBARGER 453-3107 or 452-4180

JACQUELINES & CONNIES
For Women at
DANIEL'S 1333 19TH ST.
Granite City

YE OLE BULLETIN BOARD



President Phil Smith of the Venice Lions Club

stopped by to ask us to help him with the Tom Hooks Benefit Barbecue. What has been most gratifying is the spirit of cooperation, said Phil. Veterans' groups, sports, civic clubs, businesses, industry, church organizations from Mitchell, Granite City, Madison, Pontoon Beach and Venice have all rolled up their sleeves and pitched in. Old timers are having a blast. The time is right when so many people from so many different communities work so hard. So hats off, orchids and hurray to everyone. Now all that is left is for YOU to enjoy a fine barbecue sandwich either Saturday or Sunday at one of these locations:

1. Nameoki Village Shopping Center
2. American Legion in Granite City
3. Arlington Golf Course
4. Schermer's Market
5. St. Mark's Church, Venice
6. Venice-Madison American Legion

Big Jubilee Parade set for Saturday among the

myriad of activities celebrating the Granite City Birthday. Really only the kick-off for a busy week ahead.

The younger set will love "The Who" appearing at the

Mississippi River Festival tonight. Limited lawn seating is available.

Big CFU 222 picnic is also set for this weekend,

Saturday and Sunday at Liberty Home Grounds, 14th and Grand. Butch Butcherich and band will entertain both nights and the time will appear on Sunday afternoon. Out of this world food including lamb, pork steaks and salsa will be available.

Note the start of school is just around that proverbial

corner. And when you start back to college a low cost checking account at The First National Bank in Madison will be mighty handy. The bank of extras... extra service... is also open on Saturdays for your convenience.

1st National Bank in Madison

600 MADISON MADISON, ILL.

DIAMOND JUBILEE
NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
BIG CAR
SUPER SPRINT RACE
FRIDAY AUG. 20th
TIME TRIALS 7 P.M. RACES 8:30 P.M.
SEE AMERICA'S GREATEST DRIVERS
★ \$5,000 PURSE ★
TRI-CITY SPEEDWAY
ROUTE 203 SOUTH OF INT. 270
GRANITE CITY, ILL.
CHILDREN UNDER 12 ADMITTED FREE WITH PARENTS
AMPLE FREE PARKING

Boosters Bow Twice to Troy As Hurlers Engage in Duels

Troy's division leading Redbirds chirped following two squeakers in which they edged St. Mary's Boosters 3-1 and 2-1 in an Inter-City Baseball League twinbill Sunday in Madison.

John Piechocinski went all the way on the mound for the Boosters in one duel, allowing seven hits and two walks. Troy's Ray Sonnenberg held the Boosters to three hits.

The only run in St. Mary's came in the fifth inning when third baseman Tom Friend doubled and was driven home by a single by Larry Gerzies.

In the second game Frank Papa went all the way for St. Mary's. Papa was touched for four hits and two walks while striking out eight batters.

St. Mary's was in the second game as just the reverse of

the run in the first game. In the sixth inning Gerzies singled and was driven home on a double hit by Friend.

In other action Moller edged the Mabelites 7-4. Highland-Pierson took a twin bill from Fairfax 8-7 and 6-1 and Glen Carfax beat Maryville 11-3.

St. Mary's will meet Mercer 2-30 p.m., Sunday at Wilson Park.

200 at Paddlers Awards Banquet

Outstanding swimmers were recognized and trophies were presented to youngsters whose efforts were judged most valuable to the club's overall season record during the annual "Awards Night" banquet honoring the Paddlers competitive swim team.

More than 200 team members, and parents and guests gathered Thursday evening at the 300 Room of the Tri-Motor Bowl for the dinner and awards presentation ceremony.

Henry Lamb served as master of ceremonies and introduced Paddlers Coach Jeff Spector, Mrs. G. Ayle McCormack, a guest diving judge, and Mrs. Ruth Lamb, who headed the banquet committee.

Mary Beatty, who competed in the 11-12 age group, was presented an award for the first time this year, as the swimmer accumulating the

highest number of total points in season competition. The Homer Johnson Trophy, a continuing award presented annually to a boy and a girl who exhibits the finest qualities of sportsmanship and enthusiasm, was awarded to Larry Rose and Alice Miller.

Most Valuable Trophies

Most Valuable Swimmer

Awards were presented to

young athletes in each age group. Recipients and the division in which they competed were:

8-years-and-under - Kelly

Mann and Becky Barnes; 9-10-

Kenny Jolly and Janet Becher-

er; 11-12 - Mike Becherer and

Mary Beatty; 13-14 - Mark

Buenger and Alice Miller; and

15-17 - Paddy Jim Baggett and

Kathy Lancaster.

Most Improved Swimmer

Awards were won by 8-and-un-

der-Charlie Pollach and Gina

Delevski; 9-10 - Bob Mann

and Teri Voss; 11-12 - Jerome Ropac and Connie Hein; 13-14 - Greg Terrel and Paula Worthen; and 15-17 - Larry Rose and Sally Skirball.

Nancy Byington and Dave

Lindsay each received Most

Valuable Diver Awards. Indi-

vidual trophies were presented

by Coach Spector to the team

members as he praised the

youngsters and offered encour-

agement for next season.

The Paddlers coach also ex-

pressed appreciation to several

women who assisted with ac-

tivities of the swim team.

The group included Mrs.

Sharon Loftus, Mrs. Dixie

Griffin, Mrs. June Becherer,

Mrs. Jan Pollach and Mrs. Pat

Jolly, president of the Pad-

dlers Swim Team Mothers Club.

Gold and white decorations

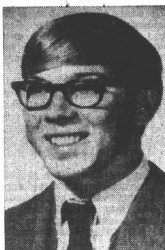
were used as the banquet theme

and each of these attending re-

ceived a "lollipop pen" as a

favor.

Granite City PRESS-RECORD
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TIM JOHNSON

Belleville Hurler to Play for Cougars

Tim Johnson, a recent graduate of Belleville East High School, has signed a letter of intent to enroll at Southern Illinois University - Southwest at Edwardsville, Roy E. Lee, Cougar varsity baseball coach, has announced.

Johnson, a left-handed pitcher,

is 18, weighs 160 and stands 5

feet, 10 inches tall. He was a

1971 all-Belleville baseball team

selection and posted a 7-2 prep

record his senior season. In

three years as a member of the

Belleville East Lancers base-

ball squad, Johnson racked up

a .312 batting average and

posted an overall prep career

record of 14-5.

As a member of the strong

Belleville Hilgard Post 58

American Legion team this

summer Johnson played a key

role in his club's drive to the

state tournament. He was 4-2

in Legion competition.

SU-SW's baseball team was

23-13 for the 1971 season and

advanced to the finals of the

National Collegiate Athletic

Association's Midwest regional

tournament at Marietta, Ohio,

before bowing to Central Michi-

gan, 8-6, in the title game. Central

Michigan was ranked No. 1

in the NCAA college division.

BOYS' BASEBALL

Granite City Park District games begin at 4 p.m. 20 Wilson Park, on days except as noted. Non-sporting events are noted. Schedule of games: 10 a.m. (first game listed), 1 p.m. (second game listed) and 3 p.m. (third game listed). Mitchell Sherry League. All games start at 4:30 p.m. Madison-Venice Sherry League games begin at 8 a.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12

Joe Loftus

Playoff Final

Granite Steel Metal 7,

St. Margaret Mary 6

Owen Friend

Playoff Final

Red Legs 21, Elk's 8

(HR & WP—Doug Rains)

Mike Shannon

Playoff Final

C. E. Flanagan 8,

Holsinger Agency 2

Police League

Playoff Game

Eagles 11, Cardinals 0

Orlotes 11, American Rentals 2

SATURDAY, Aug. 14

Police League

Playoff Final

Eagles 15, Orlotes 4

Steve Carlton

Playoff Final

B & E Lumberjacks 11,

Kentucky Colonels 2

Slim Culpen

Playoff Final

GC Prof. Men 12, Jaguars 5

Stan Musial

Playoff Final

Red Birds 13, GC Optimist 1

Steve Carlton

B & E Lumberjacks 6,

Dog-N-Suds 4

SUNDAY, Aug. 15

Steve Carlton

B & E Lumberjacks 6,

Dog-N-Suds 4

Myers Tops Field in Feature In Tri-City Speedway Action

Bill Myers of Rosewood Heights was the winner of a thrilling late model stock car feature at the Tri-City Speedway Friday night. The event was part of a tri-headers which also featured super-sprint and midget cars.

Myers jumped to an early lead with Wib Spalding of Pon-

toon Beach only inches behind.

In nearly every turn, Spalding's Camaro attempted to pass but lacked the power to overtake Myers' 1970 Mustang.

The scheduled 15-lap event

was halted after 14 laps when

Clatus Blackwell of Hillsberry,

Mo., skidded on water on the

front straight, slid sideways

and struck the left rear of the

Mercury Cyclone of Paul Mc-

Kinney, St. Louis.

McKinney's auto went out of

control, struck the concrete re-

taining wall in front of the

bleachers, jumped about 15 feet

into the air, flipped twice and

dropped onto the retaining wall

after striking the fence. Mc-

Kinney escaped injury. The

auto was demolished.

Myers had the fast time in

the late models in 27.32.

Bill Utz of Sedalia, Mo., was

the winner of the super-sprint

feature with Bobby Jones of

Danville inches behind. The

race for the third position

ended in a near photo finish

with Jerry Camfield of Argenta

defeating Spalding by decision

of the judges. The crowd disagreed with the decision. Jones was the fastest qualifier in 24.12 seconds on the half-mile clay oval.

In the midgets, Larry Kirk

patrick of Wood River won the

feature by defeating Mike Hill,

of Kansas City, Mo., Duke

Duroas of Springfield, Ill., and

Dumie Frye Jr. of Florissant,

Mo.

This Friday the top drivers in

the Midwest are expected to

compete in the \$5,000 Diamond

Jubilee race for super-sprints.

The winner will get \$10,000.

Qualifications start at 7 p.m.

and racing at 8:30.

SMALL WONDER

SEE IT AT

COLLINSVILLE

VOLKSWAGEN

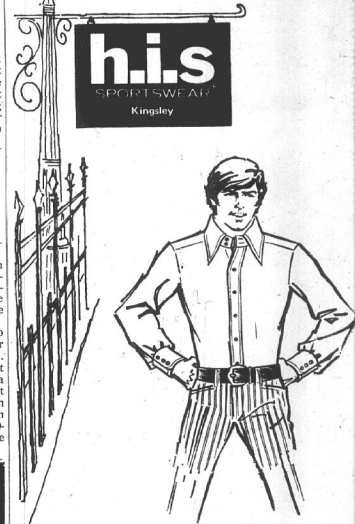
1971 VANALIA STREET

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Park Softball

THURSDAY, Aug. 12

Women's Slow Pitch

GC Rebels 19,

Metro-East Builders 1

Mercer 8, Kentucky Chicken 7

Vaughn's Pharmacy 22,

Mathews Chevrolet 10

(HR—Jean Voloski)

Classic Class AA

Mexican Honorary 4,

Victory AC 1

Rozyczki Realty 18, Murdock 0

Mercer 8, Sammy's Tavern 4

FRIDAY, Aug. 13

Church League

Nameoki Presbyterian 16,

1st Assembly 5

(HR—Larry Harmon)

Niedringhaus Methodist 15,

Central Christian 9 (12 in-

nings) (HR—Jerry Smith)

Tri-City Tabernacle 12,

Bethel Free 6

(HR—Garland Horn)

Classic Western

Liz's 11, GC Jayces 3

Lucille's 22, Eagles 3

Nestle Co. 17,

Suburban Barbers 9

SATURDAY, Aug. 14

Church League

Central Christian 7,

Grace Baptist 4

(Grand Slam—John Mitchell)

Bethel Free 9, 1st Assembly 6

Tri-City Tabernacle 15,

Niedringhaus Methodist 14

Women's Class AA

Merchants 10,

Mexican Honorary 4

Merchants 15, Rozyczki Blue 6

Classic Western

Bricklayers 31, Oddballs 0

Women's Class A

Jacobsmeyer's 22, Bill's Auto 4

Orphans 22, Sammy's 5

Becerra's 14,

Madison Fire Dept. 13

(HR—Linda Crockarell)

SUNDAY, Aug. 15

Women's Class AA

Mathews Chevrolet 7, Mercer 6

(HR—Debbie Drennan)

Kentucky Chicken 22,

Metro-East 7

Rebels 19, Dingbats 4

Classic AA

Rozyczki Realty 19, Merchants 6

Victory AC 11, Murdock 19

Mercer 13, Rozyczki 5

Classic Western

Bricklayers 17,

Suburban Barbers 9

Liz's 20, Nestle 1

Lucille's 23, Oddballs 5

TODAY, Aug. 16

35 & Over

At Wilson

Local 30 vs. Tony & Joe's, 7 p.m.

American Legion 110 vs.

Midtown Pharmacy, 8 p.m.

Elks Lodge vs. Hook's, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 17

Classic Northern

At Worthen

Playoff final, 9 p.m.

Airman John Thompson On Duty in Thailand

Air Force Airman First Class John B. Thompson, 1637 Maple St., is on duty at Udorn Royal Thai AFB, Thailand.

Airman Thompson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Thompson, is a security policeman assigned to a unit of the Pacific Air Force. Before his arrival in Thailand, he served at Lackland AFB, Tex. The airman is a 1970 graduate of Granite City High School.

Motorist Charged After Collision With Squad Car

Cleatus W. Gaines, Cahokia, has been charged with destruction of city property and improper backing in connection with an accident in which his auto backed into a Madison squad car Wednesday. He was released on \$50 bond.

The patrol car, driven by Patrolman Charles J. Bridick, 1546 Fourth St., Madison, was eastbound on Sixth Street when Gaines backed his auto from a parking space, striking the right rear fender and bumper of the squad car. The right rear fender of Gaines' auto was damaged.

NCAA Program Youths Tour Springfield Sites

Children in the National Collegiate Athletic Association summer recreation program on the Southern Illinois University-Springfield last week through the auspices of the Governor's Office of Human Resources.

Arrangements were made by John Flamer, assistant to the chancellor at SIU-S and administrator of the recreational program.

The field trip was part of the cultural enrichment portion of the summer program. Flamer said. The NCAA requires a full schedule of activities which include sports as well as health and cultural programs. The NCAA gave \$22,000 to SIU-S to conduct the program.

The Springfield trip involved 29 children, ages 10 through 18, and included a guided tour of the Capitol, a visit to the Air National Guard base at Capitol Airport, and a visit to Lincoln's tomb. The children ate a picnic lunch in Lincoln Park.

Bus transportation was provided by the National Guard unit at East St. Louis. Children were accompanied by their counselors from the Neighborhood Youth Corp program in East St. Louis.

Thom McAn
For Men and Boys at
DANIEL'S 1333 18TH ST.
Granite City

School in Some Communities All Year Long

Grade school youngsters in Mora, Minn., aren't footloose and fancy-free this summer. For most of them, it's school as usual.

But they aren't alone. Kids in Lockport, Ill., St. Charles, Mo., and Prince William County, Va., are also going through the usual three-month summer vacation this year.

And almost a third of the high school students in Atlanta, Ga., are attending a summer quarter of regular classes this year. These students are not overly anxious to study, but are pioneers in a new concept in education — the year-round school — according to a study by the Family Economics Bureau.

Year-round school is something that has been talked about for 50 years, and even tried a few times. But interest in the concept has been growing by leaps and bounds in the last few years.

Many educators are considering year-round school for 50 years, and even tried a few times. But interest in the concept has been growing by leaps and bounds in the last few years.

Ways are being sought to provide children with the expanded educational opportunities to meet the demands placed on them by today's rapidly changing and complex society.

When the United States was an agricultural society, the three-month summer vacation was necessary so children could help with the farming. The cost of letting the one-room schoolhouse stand idle in the summer was small.

Today, less than four percent of the population is engaged in farming, and schools have become multi-million-dollar plants. Atlanta was the first to depart from the traditional school calendar. In the fall of 1968, a four-quarter optional system was implemented in all 28 of Atlanta's high schools.

Atlanta's major goal was to make curriculum revisions so that greater flexibility and educational opportunities could be gained. It was not trying to relieve overcrowded classrooms, although such relief is a possible by-product of the plan.

Two years of intensive planning took place in Atlanta before the four-quarter plan was started. The high school curriculum was completely rewritten, with more than 860 quarter-long courses developed. The student now has a greater

choice of subject matter. A student must take the equivalent of a regular class load for three quarters each year. However, he has the choice as to which three quarters he will attend. Some students take a full load all four quarters in order to graduate early or to gain broader knowledge in areas of special interest. Some students take only a partial load all four quarters so they can work part-time.

Atlanta is now in the process of restructuring its elementary and junior high curriculums. Within three to four years, all 110,000 Atlanta students will be on the optional four-quarter plan.

Mora, Minn., faced with overcrowded classrooms, suffered the defeat of two school bond issues. So, on July 6, 1971, it launched a program at Fairview Elementary School called the "45-15 Continuous School Year Plan."

Every student goes to class for 45 days and then has 15 days of vacation, all year long in rotating shifts. One fourth of the students are on vacation at all times, so the building for students can adequately handle the 750 students enrolled there.

In the 45-15 plan, the school is divided into four groups. The second group starts school three weeks after the first group; the third group starts three weeks after the second. When the fourth group starts school three weeks later, the first group goes on vacation. All students get the usual Christmas and Easter recesses, as well as all regular holidays.

Some teachers follow the same schedules as the students and working only nine months of the year. Others work full-time, with salaries adjusted accordingly. Although salaries are higher for full-time teachers, costs are not necessarily greater, due to the fewer number of teachers needed.

Lockport, Ill., also faced the problem of too many pupils for the usual Christmas and Easter recesses, as well as all regular holidays. Lockport's 7,000 students in grade and junior high went on the 45-15 plan in June, 1970. Instantly the district gained 60 classrooms, without a penny spent for new buildings.

St. Charles, Mo., began its 45-15 plan in one elementary school in July, 1969 — out of necessity. Economic pressures were the original reasons for change. But the education aspects of year-round school have been found so beneficial that St. Charles is now in the process of expanding the program to all the

schools in the district. Jefferson County, Ky., the "bedroom" of Louisville, is now rewriting its curriculum and will begin an optional four-quarter plan, similar to Atlanta's, in June, 1972. Jefferson County, with 77,000 students, will be the first system to make the switch with all ages at the same time.

Prince William County, Va., outside of Washington, D.C., started the 45-15 plan in grade schools on June 29, 1971. San Diego County, Calif., will have three districts embarking on the 45-15 plan in elementary grades in September 1971.

Dade County, Fla., which includes Miami, is setting up three different plans in three districts this year, including a quinquennial plan—four quarters in school and one quarter out.

The Chicago Board of Education has approved year-round school for any of its elementary schools requesting it. Only a few of America's 46 million students are involved in year-round school as yet. But, according to George Jensen, chairman of the National School Calendar Study Committee, over 1,000 school districts are now studying the change.

Many states have laws which set school dates at certain times. Permissive legislation, which would allow each district to set calendar dates without loss of state aid, is needed before year-round school can be implemented. So far, 17 states have enacted permissive legislation, and others have it pending.

Perhaps the greatest amount of research on the subject has been done in the state of New York. Seven schools in New York have tested programs, and many more have plans ready for implementation as soon as legislative action is taken there.

Flexibility is the key to the whole concept of year-round education, the Family Economics Bureau found. Open classrooms, upgraded schools and team teaching go hand-in-hand with revised curriculum and year-round schedules. Year-round school may not be the answer to all the problems facing the nation's schools today. But for the pioneers, it seems to be solving many of them.

DISPLAY HOMES
OPEN DAILY
WILSON PARK ESTATES

SAVE TIME—SAVE MONEY
USE WANT ADS

150 Youngsters Attend Day Camp at Venice

A total of 150 youngsters attending a special day camp activity last week at Lee Park in Venice enjoyed a program of handicraft, games, hiking, group singing and slides.

The events, sponsored by the Expanded Nutrition Program of the University of Illinois, was planned and led by assistants from the university's extension division. Staff members were augmented by teenage and adult volunteers who helped at the morning and afternoon sessions.

Children gathered at the park at 9 a.m. for craft work, games and hiking trips. A noon lunch was served and the remaining hours were spent viewing a slide show and group singing.

Darlene Heer, a Madison County assistant extension advisor, said the successful program resulted from suggestions given by people in the local communities and area business firms.

Food for the midday meal and materials used in the craft projects were donated by Tri-City, Schermer's, National Koyak and Cohen grocery stores; Prairie Farm dairy; and the Venice School District.

Conservation Tour Planned Aug. 28

Many area residents will take part in the annual U. S. Department of Agriculture conservation tour Saturday, Aug. 28, to examine fishing developments, tree planting areas, waterways, critical seedling areas and other conservation areas in Foster, Moro and Fort Russell townships.

Busmen will leave the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service parking lot at the USDA Building on Old Alton Road near Edwardsville, at 9 a.m. that day. Reservations for the tour and luncheon must be made before Friday, Aug. 27, by calling 656-4710.

Julius J. Balsai Back From Pacific Exercise

Navy Fireman Julius J. Balsai, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Balsai, 1618 Maple St., has returned to his hometown of San Diego after a six-month deployment to the Western Pacific aboard the destroyer USS Floyd B. Parks. His ship participated in the combined South East Asia Treaty Organization Exercise "Submarine" which included naval units from the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

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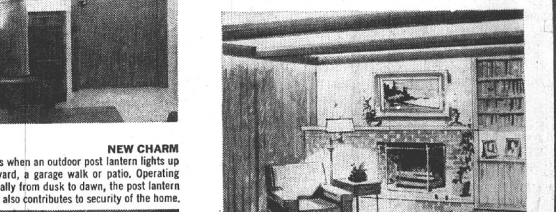
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Three Persons Injured In Two-Auto Accident

Three persons were injured when autos driven by Roselee Mohon, 27, of 4208 Maryville Road, and Dawn Jones, 19, of 3100 E. 23rd St., collided on Nameoki Road as the Jones auto was turning into the Coolidge Junior High School roadway at 5 p.m. Thursday. Driver of the Jones car was issued a right-of-way violation ticket.

Taken to St. Elizabeth Hospital were the two drivers and Rhonda Mohon, 5. All were released after treatment and x-rays. The girl had contusions to the left shoulder and knee. Mrs. Mohon suffered knee abrasions. Miss Jones had struck her head on the dash board.

Boys Steal Groceries As Owner Telephones

Two juvenile boys, 15 and 13, stole a \$8 bag of groceries setting at a phone booth on the A & P Market lot while the owner, Norman Gardner, 2764 Nameoki Drive, was making a call at 3:40 p.m. Thursday. The boys were spotted and were taken into custody by police. The groceries were returned to the owner.

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Services Held for Wesley Grote, 62

Funeral services were conducted for Wesley Leslie Grote, 62, of 2701 Denver St., at 1 p.m. Saturday at the Second Baptist Church. He died at 11:30 a.m. Thursday at the Colonades Nursing Home where he had been a patient one week. Born in Irvington, Ill., Mr. Grote lived in Granite City for 27 years.

He retired two years ago at the Nestle Co. where he had been employed as a welder for 18 years.

Mr. Grote was a member of the Second Baptist Church and the Machinist Local. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Myra Della Grote; two daughters, Mrs. James (La Verna) Corbett and Mrs. John (Betty) Haug, both of Collinsville; one son, James Grote of Granite City; three brothers, Raymond Grote of Nashville, Ill., Irvin Grote of Pinckneyville, Ill., and Lester Grote of Granite City; three sisters, Mrs. Raymond (Viola) Dempsey, Mrs. Gerald (Irene) Miller and Mrs. June (Alice) Hill, all of Pinckneyville, Ill.; and five grandchildren. Details are given in today's obituary column.

Stereo, Tapes Stolen

A \$108 stereo set and 11 tapes valued at \$60 were taken from the locked auto of William Dolins, 1708 Ferguson Ave., while it was parked at the Tin-Mor Bowl, he reported at 9:35 p.m. Thursday.

Lie Detector Tests Urged On Vote Machine Purchase

Lie detector tests for Madison County officials who arranged the selection, lease and purchase of voting machines last year was suggested Thursday by Marshall H. Smith, assistant state's attorney and legal advisor to the County Board of Supervisors.

The offer was made after it was disclosed that top officers of the Shoup Voting Machine Corp., from which the county purchased 400 machines for \$894,840, were indicted by a federal grand jury in Philadelphia on bribery charges.

Smith said that a few situations outlined in the case "are enough to bring everyone involved everywhere under an aura of suspicion."

In a letter to Miss Eulalia Hotz, county clerk, and members of the county board's study committee, Smith said, "I have absolute confidence in the integrity of all of you and the county board, and I think it is very important to maintain public confidence and to establish it as rapidly as possible."

"I would like to ask each of you to take a polygraph test at the earliest possible moment with me as I was involved to the extent of drawing the resolution and passing on the legality of the purchase."

The federal grand jury indicted the national firm, several company officials, two election officials of Hillsborough County, Fla., and the president of a Tampa bank in connection with the sale of voting machines to that county.

According to the indictments, Shoup officials conspired to sell 200 voting machines to Hillsborough County for \$30,700 through bribery of local officials. Later, the company defrauded the county by buying back 180 of the machines as scrap for \$5,400 and then sold some of them to Harris County.

2 Charged, 1 Sought After Madison Fight

Two young men were arrested at 2 a.m. Saturday in the 800 block of Jackson Street in West Madison and were charged with fighting. Carl Nelson, 18, of 55 Lee Wright Homes, Venice, and Joe Pryor, 19, of 904 Franklin St., Madison, were arrested in a joint effort by Madison and Venice police. Nelson also was charged with resisting arrest. A third youth who ran from the fight is being sought.

Arthur Braundmeier, New Douglas Township supervisor who headed the election study committee, said there were no offers of a payoff made by the Shoup firm.

He added that the company flew him and five other county officials to Colorado Springs, Colo., last year to see the machines in operation and paid the expenses.

Others who made the trip were Miss Hotz, Harold Landolt, county board chairman, Carl Roach of Granite City, Harry Briggs, former Nameoki Township supervisor, and Miss Evelyn Bowles, assistant to the county clerk.

The county still owes the firm \$322,400 which is due Dec. 1. County officials are proceeding with plans to erect a warehouse for the machines on county-owned property at the outskirts of Edwardsville.

Brother of GC Resident Dies in Poland

Word has been received here of the death of Marion Bartosiak, 66, of Bialystok, Poland, on Aug. 5.

He was a brother of Walter Bartosiak of Granite City. Another brother, Stanley Bartosiak of Milwaukee, Wis., and his wife had left Warsaw the same day after visiting relatives in Poland. Other survivors include nephews and nieces in the Quad-Cities and in Wisconsin.

Steering Causes Mishap

Charles Stern Jr., 2027 Cleveland Blvd., while making a turn, collided with the auto of Elnora Gary, 85 Meredocia St., Venice, parked at 2846 Cleveland Blvd. at 1:30 p.m. Thursday. Stern, who said he had been without sleep for 32 hours, was charged with reckless driving, police said.

arrest. A third youth who ran from the fight is being sought.

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- SIZES 9-16
- Limit 4 Pair

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Delicious Cherry JELLIES SALE 26¢

- 18-oz. Box
- Kids love them
- Buy now, save
- LIMIT: 2 Pkgs. per customer

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GRANTS KNITTING WORSTED SALE 83¢

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- Machine wash, dry
- Limit 6

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- Sturdy construction
- Easy roll-on
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- Easy care washable
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UNBLEACHED MUSLIN SALE 5 yds. \$1.00

- Regular 35c yard
- Limit 5 yards

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- Regular 83c
- Limit 1

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Arlington Heights

MRS. FAYE HESTER
64 Karen Drive
831-2415

WELCOME ACTIVITY

BY ARLINGTON CLUB
The Arlington Heights Women's Club met last week at the home of Mrs. Charlene Miller, 13 Shirwin Drive, with Mrs. Faye Hester presiding.
Main topic of discussion was the Charity Days sale at the Nameki Village Shopping Center

Granite City PRESS-RECORD

Page 10 Mon., Aug. 16, 1971

in which the club will participate. Mrs. June Theodorakis agreed to assist Mrs. Lois Bradford and Mrs. Hester with this. Several of the members displayed items which they had made for the sale.

Two events were cancelled. They were a watermelon feast scheduled for Aug. 15 and a teenage dance scheduled for Aug. 28.

The club will sponsor a night out on Aug. 19, at which time the members will attend the

Municipal Opera production of

"Cabaret."

The welcoming committee reported it has welcomed into the area the following families: Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman and children, Billy, B. J., Joseph and Shirley, 61 Carla Drive; Mr. and Mrs. Nick Neunzerling and children, Mark, Christie and Marvin Dufner, 19 Shirwin Drive; Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Edling and children, Kristen and Eric, 166 Sandy Shore Drive; and Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Edwards and children, Sandra, Diana and Joey, 18 Jeanette Drive.

Refreshments were served by the hostess, after which a workshop was held to prepare items for Charity Days. Another workshop will be held this evening at the home of Mrs. Francisca Rawden, 2 Shirwin Drive, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Next month's meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Loretta Rakowski, 62 Karen Drive. In attendance were Mesdames Mary Lou Richardson, Loretta Rakowski, Lois Bradford, June Ybarra, Francisca Rawden, Connie Strobelde, June Theodorakis, Faye Hester, Charlene Pohlman, Charlene Miller and a guest, Mrs. Laverne Neunzerling.

Two Men Arrested in

Drug Sales at MRF

Sherriff's deputies and agents of the Illinois Bureau of Investigation arrested two men on narcotics charges last week at the Mississippi River Festival during a concert at the Southern Illinois University-Southwestern campus.

They are James Clifton Robinson, St. Louis, charged by sheriff's deputies with illegal sale of marijuana, and Dennis L. Wisnoski, 25, of Swansea, charged by the FBI with sales of LSD.

Superior Rating.

Mrs. Regina Bohnenstiel, 2608 Cayuga St., receives a Department of the Army certificate for sustained superior performance.

Mrs. Bohnenstiel, a secretary in the research, development, and engineering directorate, Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM), St. Louis, was presented the award by Lieutenant Colonel George T. Neu, former director of systems engineering directorate.

Income Tax Course

Is Scheduled Here

A basic income tax course will be conducted in Granite City beginning Sept. 13 under supervision of H. & R. Block, America's largest tax preparation firm, according to Ernest L. Schmalzried, district manager.

"The Block tax course is designed for people who want to save money on their income tax, or make money as tax preparers," Schmalzried said. "Anyone may enroll," he continued, "and there are no restrictions or qualifications of any kind. It is not necessary that applicants have any previous financial knowledge or tax experience." He said the tax course is suited for housewives, teachers, retired workers, and anyone else wanting to improve their tax knowledge or increase their family income.

West Granite

MRS. PEGGY MOORE
2616 West 26th Street
876-3737

Claude Young of Tulsa, Okla., spent a week visiting his grandparents, Fourth Ward Alderman Claude Green and Mrs. Green, 2454 Illinois Ave.

HONOR MICHAEL HOGAN

A birthday party was given last week in honor of Michael Hogan's fourth birthday by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hogan of Venice, Calif. P. Edgar Hogan, was home from Fort Riley, Kan., for the occasion.

A buffet supper was served, followed by cake and ice cream. He received many gifts.

Also in attendance were his mother, Shirley Hogan, his aunts and uncles, Grace Earline, Anna, Earl, Barney, Tony and Carl Hogan, his great uncle, Patrick Hogan, and his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. David Parker and daughters, Debbie and Connie.

NINTH BIRTHDAY

Michael Grizzard, 2615 West 26th St., celebrated his ninth birthday with a party given by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Grizzard, at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Grizzard, 2647 Highway 67.

Games were played and prizes were awarded to Lynn Foster, Scott Keeton and Jimmy Draper. Cake, ice cream and punch were served by Shirley Foster, Scott Keeton, Michael Moore, John Draper, Karen Moore, Jimmy Draper and the guest of honor.

CLUB PICNIC LUNCH

The Friendship and Birthday Club enjoyed a picnic lunch at Wilson Park last week. Those attending were Mesdames Eunice Beaber, president, and Frances Blair of St. Louis, Reba Reeve, Rosie Greer, Mrs. Charles Allen, Charlene Brandon, Ginny Cook, Elizabeth Taylor, Mary Valencia, Joyce Carrizales, Donna Flemming, Ruby Gray and Betty Wickam.

MARKS TENTH BIRTHDAY

Jim Draper, 2601 Missouri Ave., celebrated his tenth birthday with a barbecue given by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Draper. Attending were his grandparents, Dale Jarvis and Mr. and Mrs. John Draper of Madison, and his brother, John Draper of Madison, and his brother, Johnny.

\$100,000 Suit Filed

A suit for \$100,000 has been filed for O'Duel Bradley, administrator of the estate of Malcolm Bradley, 18, of Eagle Park Acres, against Russel D. and Frederick D. Mortland of Alton, in Madison County Circuit Court at Edwardsville. Bradley was killed when an auto in which he was riding, driven by Marvin Hill of Eagle Park Acres, collided with an auto driven by Russell Mortland and owned by Frederick Mortland last June 15 at W. 20th Street and Route 151.

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Skilled Craftsmen Are

Sought by State Parks

By JOAN MURARO
Copy News Service

Springfield — Professional people skilled in native arts and crafts, who are willing to share their talents with visitors to Illinois state parks, are being sought by the interpretive section of the division of parks and memorials in the state department of conservation.

Dean Campbell, of the interpretive and recreation section, said limited experience with such demonstrations in parks has proved highly successful, particularly in such areas as the Lincoln Home and New Salem State Park.

"We feel it's always nice to have the public participating in the park programs," Campbell said.

"After all, they're the public's parks, and many of the old time arts and crafts will disappear unless other people become interested in them."

The division is interested in persons with such skills as chair caning, fabric dyeing, blacksmithing or any other crafts which would have been common and necessary in early Illinois community life, Campbell said.

Persons with such knowledge, who are willing to give public demonstrations of their crafts, can obtain additional information from Campbell, at the State Office Building, in Springfield, he said.

The interpretive and recreation section has set up and implements programs in 10 state parks currently with a full-time staff, to help park visitors see their state parks in terms of their significance and resources, rather than just as wooded areas for picnics and camping.

Some arts and crafts demonstrations have been included in these programs, where the skills were available among staff members.

But utilization of citizens willing to give a day or more would expand the program without overburdening budgets which have been limited by current economy programs in many state departments.

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The H. & R. Block tax course covers all major areas of tax return preparation, with actual practice in preparing individual returns and is programmed to teach the student increasingly detailed tax problems as study progresses.

Enrollment forms may be obtained by writing, visiting, or phoning the H. & R. Block office at 8410 State Street, East St. Louis. A choice of day or evening classes will be offered. Certificates will be awarded to all graduates of the course.

Engineer Sues TRRA

For Expulsion Injuries

A suit for \$75,000 was filed last week for T. J. Hutchins against the Terminal Railroad Association, in Madison County Circuit Court at Edwardsville.

The complaint alleges that last Jan. 28 Hutchins, employed by the railroad as an engineer, was injured when a detonator exploded in the cab of his locomotive while he was waiting to move a freight train into the Madison yards at the Wabash Railroad crossover. The explosive was brought aboard by a switch foreman, according to the complaint. Negligence was charged.

Stolen Minibike Found

A \$275 minibike stolen from the garage of Clyde Sawyer, 4005 Sara St., after 7 p.m. Monday was recovered by St. Louis police.

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And Here We Are!



JIM DE RUNTZ

JIM has been employed by Michel Jewelry since 1940. He is a graduate of Community High School and Elgin Watch College. He is a certified watchmaker by the Horological Institute of America, Washington, D.C. He is also a charter member of the American Watchmaker Institute. He has attended Accutron Seminars and a course in Diamond Appraising by the Gemological Institute of America. Jim, a life-long resident of Granite, is married and resides with his wife, Margaret, and four children, Anne, Jo, Kathleen and Jimmie.



ANTHONY MICHEL

Anthony "Tony" Michel started in the jewelry business in July 1921 at 1205 Nineteenth Street with the Hogan Jewelry Co., as an apprentice watchmaker. Three years later he headed the watch repair department, until 1931.

At that time, the present location was closed. Tony took up space with Dr. George E. Shetterly, optometrist, at 1924 1/2 State Street.

Being crowded for space Tony again moved, this time to 1205 Nineteenth Street, next to the old fire department. But with an ever expanding business Tony again had to move, this time in April 1945, when he located at 1842 STATE STREET, the present location of MICHEL JEWELRY.

Catherine Michel has also contributed to the business with the opening of MICHEL'S GIFT SHOP next door. Catherine's success has been very good with the help of her many customers and loyal friends.



CATHERINE MICHEL



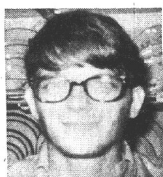
HILDA LOMBARDI

HILDA is a Granite City resident. She attended Sacred Heart Parochial School and Granite City High School. She resides with her husband, Yock Lombardi, and has two daughters, Carolyn and Marilyn. She has been employed in the Michel Jewelry Gift Shop 15 years.



HELEN MCKINNEY

HELEN is a life long resident of Granite City. She has been employed in retail stores since 1939. Helen started her employment with our store ten years ago. She is married to John McKinney and is the mother of three children.



DOUG NORTON

DOUG is our newest employee. He resides with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Norton, and has five brothers and four sisters. Doug has been a resident for five years and attends Granite City Senior High.



ALMA PASCHEDAG

ALMA has resided in Granite City the past 25 years and attended Collinsville Township High School. She is married to William E. Paschedag and the mother of one daughter. Alma has been employed by the Michel Jewelry & Gift Shop for six years.

Over the years Michel Jewelry has been a respected and recognized business, confident and professional in their everyday handling of customers. To show this appreciation through their expert customer service here is one of the many cards of thanks Michel Jewelry receives daily.

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For Bridal Registration...
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See One of Our Bridal
Consultants for Our
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Western — B&O — Illinois
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Seven On-Site Hearings Set by Zoning Board

Five on-site public hearings will be held Aug. 30 and two more on Aug. 31 in area townships by the Madison County Zoning Board of Appeals. The hearings on Aug. 30 will be on the petitions of:

Jerry D. Harrington for a variation in side yard requirements for an addition to an existing business in an R-3 one-family residence district in Nameoki Township at 3708 Pontoon Road, the site of Comfort Heating, at 9:25 a.m.

Della Thomas, owner, and Harold Moody, occupant of a mobile home, to place a mobile home in an R-4 single-family residence district in Venice township at the corner of Watson and Henry streets, Williams Place subdivision, at 9:55 a.m.

Mattie B. Smith to place a mobile home in an R-4 single-family residence district in Venice Township at 214 Hill St., Williams subdivision, at 10:10 a.m.

Joe N. Barnes, owner, and Gerald Zimmermann, occupant of a mobile home, to place a mobile home in an R-4 single-family residence district in Nameoki Township at 3311 West Point, State Park Place, at 10:35 a.m.

Bernice A. Hale, owner, and Mary Wrobel, occupant of a mobile home, to place a mobile home in an R-4 single-family residence district in Nameoki Township at 3217 Fairmont Ave., State Park Place, at 10:50 a.m.

Set Other Hearings

Hearings on Aug. 31 are set for: T. B. McHatten, owner, and KXEN Inc., by Burt W. Kaufman, purchaser, to construct six radio towers and a communications block house on a radio transformer and office building in an agricultural district in Chouteau Township to the rear of present property on

Sgt. Marvic L. Conner Awarded Purple Heart

Army Sergeant Marvic L. Conner, son of Mrs. Betty L. Conner, 2000 Elm St., has received the Purple Heart while serving with the 49th Signal Battalion near Nha Trang, Vietnam.

The decoration was awarded for wounds suffered in action against hostile forces.

Sgt. Conner received the award while assigned as a technical controller in the battalion's 28th Signal Company. He also holds the Bronze Star medal.

His wife, Kyong, lives at 2737 Iowa St., Granite City.

Donald Schmitz to Vice-President's Post

Wayne C. Klopp, president of American National Stores, Inc., has announced the appointment of Donald E. Schmitz to vice-president of American National Stores and general manager of the 40-store Biederman Division, with headquarters in St. Louis. Schmitz replaces Irwin Lowenstein who has resigned.

Before joining ANS in February this year, Schmitz served as vice-president of sales with Moore's Stores, a building material wholesaler. Prior to that, he spent 21 years with the Montgomery Ward Co., serving in various management areas. American National Stores, a subsidiary of American Investment Co., operates nearly 100 furniture and appliance stores in the midwest and southeast.

old Route 66 at Route 111, at 10:20 a.m.

Lester Segar, Fannie Willard and Otto Willard, owners, and John Sobel, purchaser, to reconvey three tracts of land from agricultural to R-2 one-family residence district with a special use permit for private stables for use by residents and their guests in Chouteau Township on Water Works Road north of Interstate 270 at 10:50 a.m.



REVIEWING A COPY OF Granite City's 75th Anniversary Souvenir Booklet is Mrs. Mary Gene Knuft, librarian, and Ronald Aldridge, president of the Library Board of Trustees. Barry Loman, general chairman of the Diamond Jubilee is at right, and Chester Baker, chairman of the Historical Souvenir Booklet Committee is at left. The booklet will be distributed by members of the Women's Division of the Tri-Cities Chamber of Commerce and will go on sale Aug. 20 at several locations in Granite City.

Educational Opportunity for War Veterans

By JOAN MURARO
Copley News Service

Springfield—Veterans returning to Illinois after their tours of duty have available a wide variety of educational opportunities, but too often they aren't aware of them.

To correct the situation, the Governor's Office of Human Resources, through its Veterans Affairs division, is encouraging public and private schools and particularly junior colleges, to seek out veterans and inform them of available programs.

In a policy of "selling the sellers," James Torricelli, veterans affairs coordinator, and members of his staff have been meeting with recruiting sergeants, explaining the numerous educational programs available for Illinois veterans, so they in turn can pass this information on to young men entering the service.

Two basic problems face most returning veterans, Torricelli says: the difficulty of re-adjusting to civilian life, and finding a job in a dwindling job market.

The junior colleges are particularly beneficial in offering help to securing employment since in addition to offering courses of study leading to a degree, they offer programs of vocational training.

It is this kind of training the returning young veteran often needs most.

GI Bill, Scholarship

Among benefits explained are the basic GI bill which pays \$175 a month for a single veteran to attend school, with additional benefits if he has a wife and children; the Illinois Military Scholarship, which pays full tuition for certain programs, and a Veterans Administration program making \$50 a month available to veterans for tutoring.

Additionally, junior colleges have programs which permit the educationally disadvantaged veteran to enroll without a high school diploma.

And there is a pre-discharge education program which permits the serviceman to take remedial courses while still in uniform, without taking any of his four-year educational benefits after discharge.

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Four Area Residents Given Divorce Decrees

Four area couples have received divorce decrees in Madison County Circuit Court. Granted divorces were:

Gary E. Sturdivant of Granite City from Jeanne D. Sturdivant of Coffeen. They were married Aug. 26, 1967, in Granite City. Mental cruelty was charged. Her maiden name of Jeanne McGee was restored.

Charles Rockett of Madison from Wilhelmina Rockett of St. Louis. They were married Nov. 25, 1962, in St. Louis, and separated July 15, 1968. Mental cruelty was charged. Custody of two children was given to the mother, and the father is to pay child support of \$50 per month per child.

Madonna Kaye Ryan from Ernest Ryan, both of Granite City. They were married Sept. 6, 1960, in Bunker Hill, and separated Feb. 23, 1970. Mental cruelty was charged. The mother obtained custody of one child, and the father is to pay child support of \$25 per week.

Carl Nolkemper from Mary Nolkemper, both of Granite City. They were married in July 1960 in St. Louis and separated April 15, 1971. Mental cruelty was charged. The father obtained custody of one child.

Daughter is Born to Arthur L. Kellers

Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Arthur L. Kellers, 15504 Altus Court, Grissom AFB, Ind., are announcing the birth of a daughter Aug. 6, at the base hospital. She has been named Jennifer Ellen and weighed seven pounds, three and a half ounces. The Kellers also have a son, David.

Mrs. Kellers is the former Jane Mimitz, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. John Mimitz, natives of Granite City now residing in San Pierre, Ind. Maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Arbogast, 2663 Lincoln Avenue.

Passes CPA Exam

Pat Wesley, 2723 Harvey place, management accountant in the Controller's Office at Pet Incorporated, has passed the 1971 Certified Public Accountants' examination. Wesley, native of Gillespie, Illinois, holds a master of business administration degree from Eastern Illinois University at Charleston, Ill. He joined Pet in 1970.

Granite City PRESS-RECORD

Mon., Aug. 16, 1971 Page 11

Marriage Rate Rises Sharply in County

The number of births declined marriages took a sharp rise and deaths remained about stable in Madison County in July, according to a report of vital statistics issued through the office of Miss Eulalia Hotz, county clerk.

Births totaled 330, down 11, including 183 males, down 16, and 177 females, up five. There were three sets of twins, up one.

There were 304 marriages, up 93, and 154 deaths, up two.

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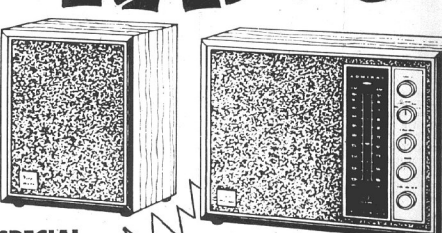
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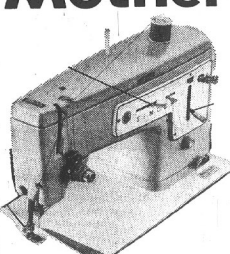
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Views Apollo 15 Launch, Calls Event 'Beautiful'

"It was beautiful," Helen Gyarmati, a 16-year-old Granite City girl said describing the launch of the Apollo 15 moon rocket at Cape Kennedy on July 25.

Miss Gyarmati, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gyarmati, 2549 Waterman Ave., returned from Florida last week after spending 2½ weeks with her grandmother, Mrs. Sylvia Heini of Indianapolis, formerly of University City, Mo. The Heini residence is located just 20 miles from Cape Kennedy.

While there, Mrs. Heini and her young guest attended a wine and cheese party at the home of Harry Shoaf of Indianapolis, at which Gordon Cooper, one of the seven original astronauts was guest of honor. Miss Gyarmati talked with Cooper and received his autograph.

Shoaf, a retired NASA executive, has been associated with Cooper in a research and development business since the former astronaut resigned from the space program.

Although the Heini home is situated fairly close to Cape Kennedy, Miss Gyarmati and her hosts arrived outside the launch area perimeter the evening of July 25.

Apollo 15, scheduled to be launched at 9:30 a.m. July 26, blasted off for the moon as promised, creating "a beautiful sight," according to the local girl.

About 1,000 autos were parked in the area where Mrs. Heini and her granddaughter stayed overnight, Miss Gyarmati said. "Some people had been waiting at the Cape about a week," she commented, adding that traffic was really tied-up on the homeward trip.

A junior at Xavier High School in St. Louis, Miss Gyarmati spent the holiday in Florida in celebration of her 16th birthday, at the invitation of her grandmother whose home is on the ocean front.

The Granite City girl enjoyed deep sea fishing, sightseeing and swimming, but most of all the experience of watching the moon rocket launch.

Income Tax Reform Bill Signed by Governor

Pensions, retirement funds and profit-sharing plans which accrued before August 1969 became exempt from the state income tax in a Senate bill signed last week by Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie.

The measure, introduced by Republican Sen. William C. Harris of Pontiac, was co-sponsored by Sen. Sam M. Vadalabene, Edwardsville Democrat, who first introduced a similar bill in January.

Ogilvie, who previously had called Vadalabene's bill irresponsible, said "This bill finally eliminates the evil of retroactive taxation under the Illinois income tax."

It prohibits taxation of any appreciation in the value of real property before August 1969 and of gains on sales or exchanges of property used by an individual in a business as farm land, equipment or livestock. It gives relief to small businessmen, persons who have saved during their working years for their retirement, and to farmers.

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Noise Pollution At High Level in St. Louis Area

Downtown St. Louis and portions of residential neighborhoods are polluted by high noise levels, a survey by a Southern Illinois-Southwestern University graduate student shows.

The downtown area is blighted as a place for informal outdoor face-to-face conferences, and suburban areas within 700 feet of major highways are so noisy that sleep is interfered with, the survey indicates.

The study was done by Benjie F. Martin, who holds a B.S. degree in physics and is a master's degree candidate.

For the average urban citizen the period of time between loud noises which can be disturbing is becoming shorter and the geographical locations to which he may go to escape noise are becoming scarcer, Martin said.

The survey was part of a research project by Martin to test an experimental method of recording community noise and to investigate methods of using the findings to reduce the community noise level. The noise measurements were taken using a portable sound-level meter. Surveys were taken in a section of downtown St. Louis and a section of residential area in northwest St. Louis.

The noise levels measured in the downtown section were found to be near the level where interference with speech occurs. In the residential section the noise was found to be above the level where interference with sleep occurs if the location was less than two blocks from a major thoroughfare.

All the levels were taken during daylight hours with a type 1531-C sound level meter.

Traffic noises were predominant factors in both locations. Martin's paper suggests the study of noise should be a part of the regular planning functions.

He said that noise can be reduced by elimination or altering the source of the noise; by altering the transmitting waves of noise or by insulating the receiver.

'Jesus Revolution' to Be Presented Friday

The new rock opera, "The Jesus Revolution," will be presented at the Mississippi River Festival site at Southern Illinois University-Southwestern Friday at 8:30 p.m.

The opera is produced by Bob Yde Associates, the organization that staged the American Rock Opera Co. presentation of "Jesus Christ, Superstar."

"The Jesus Revolution" uses today's top tunes to tell the story of Jesus and then switches to an original rock-opera to present a new look at some people from the Bible's Old Testament, Yde says. Divided into two parts, "The Jesus Revolution" begins with a fast-moving sing-along and then presents "Hard Time Being God," the rock opera that "brings to life the story of God, Moses and Amon."

There are nine members in the cast: four priests, called The Mission; two ghetto musicians; a French teacher, Dorothy Lerner; a college student, Susie Walcher, and a young composer, Tom Martel.

Tickets for the rock opera, sponsored by the University Center Board at SIU-SW, can be purchased at the University Center ticket office. Prices for reserved seating are from \$2.50 to \$5.50 and lawn seating is \$2.

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Out-of-Town Divorce

Olive Mendenall of Jonesboro has been awarded a divorce from Frank Mendenall of Anna in Union County Circuit Court. Mental cruelty was charged. Mrs. Mendenall, whose maiden name of Bargiel was restored, was awarded the house, furnishings and a cash settlement in lieu of alimony.

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Two Area Girls Among 50 State Pageant Finalists

Miss Patricia Morris, 15, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Morris, 2416 Benton St., and Miss Deborah Kaye Hand, 14, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hand, reside at 3801 B St., Pontoon Beach, are among 50 finalists who will compete in the 1971 Illinois Miss America Teen-Ager Pageant, Aug. 27-28 at the Holiday Inn-East at Springfield, for the state title.

Winner of the state competition will advance to the national competition at Palisades Park, N. J. in September. A sophomore at Granite City High School, Miss Morris, is a member of GASP, Junior Red Cross and the Sophomore Mixed Chorus and is employed at the Washington Theatre. She is sponsored by Rozzycki Realty Co.

Miss Morris, who is 5 feet, 4

inches tall, has long brown hair and hazel eyes and weighs 115 pounds, also is a candidate for Miss Ingenuite of 1971. She has taken piano lessons for seven years and drum lessons for three years and is majoring in business education. Miss Hand is a student at Grigsby Junior High School and is sponsored by the Youth Committee of the Tri-Cities Chamber of Commerce.

Last year she was one of the 16 finalists in the Miss Teen-Age America state pageant and in 1967 she received a special award in a state-wide baby picture contest. Both girls received a certificate of approval from the state and were selected as a candidate on the basis of outstanding achievement and service to the community. The initial interview on Fri-

Undergoes Surgery

Mrs. Toni Holmes, 2912 Washington Ave., underwent major surgery Thursday at Belleville Memorial Hospital.

day night will be with judges and on Saturday night the entrants will be judged in formal and street attire, with the winner announced that night. Judging emphasizes scholarship and community participation in selecting a winner.

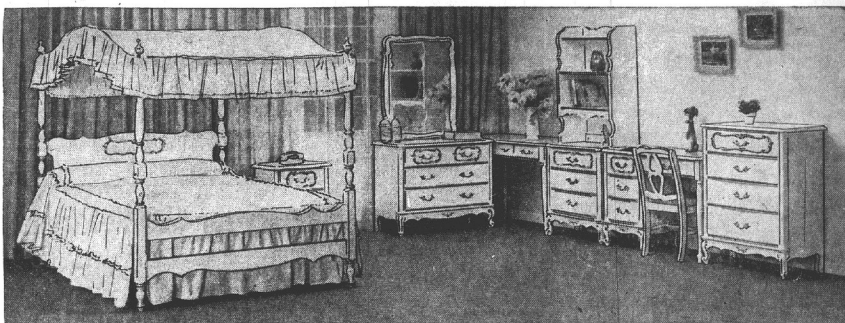
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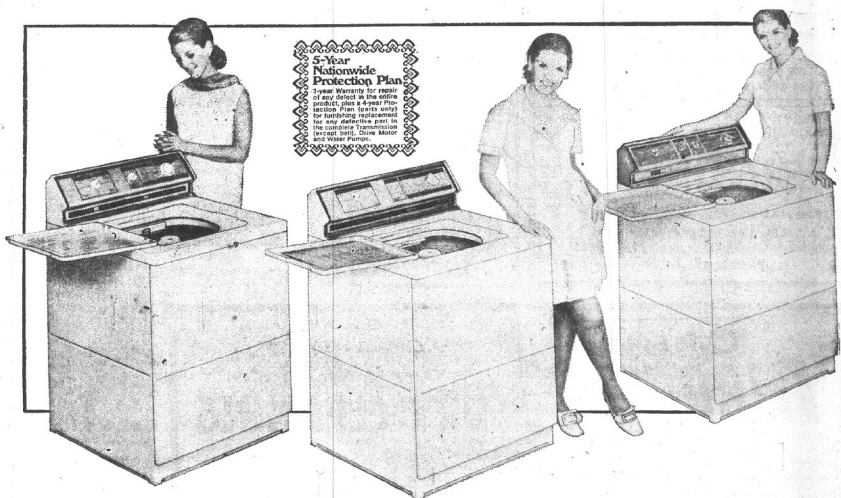
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Leo and Ayer

Home Swimming Pool Damaged by Vandals
Vandals caused \$305 damage to a 24-foot portable swimming pool in the back yard of the home of Glen Hollis, 3320 W. Wash Ave., it was reported at 9 a.m. Sunday.
The vinyl plastic liner was torn out, and 14,000 gallons of water, costing \$50, was leaking. Numerous areas below the water level were cut. Mrs. Hollis reported that it takes three days to fill the pool.

Obituaries

BOHNENSTIEHL, MRS. GENEVIE (STROKE), 2548 Center St. Entered into rest 10 p.m. Saturday, Aug. 14, 1971. Dear mother of Miss Nancy Bohnenstiehl, John Bohnenstiehl, and Kenneth Bohnenstiehl; dear sister of John, David, Alfred and Victor Strokes, Mrs. Jo Ann Svoboda, Mrs. Gloria Sparks, Mrs. Lorraine Melvin, Mrs. Katherine Casey; dear daughter of John Strokes.
Funeral services 10 a.m. Wednesday, Aug. 18, MERCER MORTUARY Chapel, 1418 Niedringhaus Ave. Interment Calvary Cemetery and wardsville Township. Visitation after 4 p.m. Tuesday.

DARLING, ADAM "HAPPY", 1625 Fourth St., Madison. Entered into rest 2:10 a.m. Friday, Aug. 13, 1971. Beloved husband of Mrs. Rose Darling; dear brother of George Darling; dear uncle of George Darling Jr.
Funeral services 1 p.m. today, Monday, Aug. 16, at LAHEY FUNERAL HOME Chapel, 501 Madison Ave., Madison. Interment Sunset Hill Cemetery, Edwardsville Township.

GROTE, WESLEY LESLIE, 2701 Denver St. Entered into rest 11:30 a.m. Thursday, Aug. 12, 1971, at the Colonias Nursing Home.
Beloved husband of Mrs. Myra Della Grote; dear father of Mrs. La Verne Corbett, Mrs. Betty Haug and James Grote; dear brother of Raymond, Irvin and Lester Grote, Mrs. Viola Dempsey, Mrs. Irene Miller and Mrs. Alice Hill; dear grandfather. His remains were taken from MERCER MORTUARY, 1418 Niedringhaus Ave. at 1 p.m., Saturday, Aug. 14, for services at the Second Baptist Church, Interment Sunset Hill Cemetery, Edwardsville Township.

LANE, STERLING R., Long Beach, Calif. Entered into rest Aug. 9, 1971.
Dear father of Wendell, Randall, Kirby, Lonnie and Ronnie Lane; dear brother of Lewis Lane, Mrs. Lorine Veasman, Mrs. Thea Mathis, Mrs. Dorothy Caraway and Mrs. Vera Erdos.
His remains will be taken from MERCER MORTUARY, 1418 Niedringhaus Ave. to Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, St. Louis, for private services at 9 a.m. Tuesday, Aug. 17. No visitation at the funeral home.

MODRUSIC, CINDY ANN, 1629 Sixth St., Madison. Entered into rest 11:45 a.m. Saturday, Aug. 14, 1971, St. Elizabeth Hospital.
Beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony (Barbara) McDonald; Modrusic; dear granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McDonald and Mrs. Mary Modrusic.
Her remains were taken from SEDLACK FUNERAL HOME, 615 Madison Ave., Madison, to Calvary Cemetery, Edwardsville Township for private graveside services at 2 p.m. today, Monday, Aug. 16.

SAFARIAN, MRS. VERGIN, 921 Niedringhaus Ave. Entered into rest 9:30 p.m. Saturday, Aug. 14, 1971, Pleasant Rest Nursing Home, Collinsville, Ill.
Beloved wife of the late S. A. Safarian; dear mother of Samuel Nighoghossian; dear grandmother.
Her remains will be taken from MERCER MORTUARY, 1418 Niedringhaus Ave. to St. Gregory's Armenian Apostolic Church, 1732 Maple St. for services at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, Aug. 18. Interment Sunset Hill Cemetery, Edwardsville Township. Visitation after 6 p.m. today. In lieu of flowers the family requests memorials be sent to St. Shoghagot Church, East St. Louis, or St. Gregory's Church.

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West Granite

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A pajama party for teenage girls of the Old Camp Meeting Tabernacle was held Friday in the home of Rev. and Mrs. Charles Browning, 2619 West 26th St.
Prizes were won and refreshments were served to Gail Martin, Nadine Wisner, Cindy Cox, Margie Wathern, Debbie Agers, Wanda Agers, Jewel Martin, Betty Agers and Brenda Browning. Supervisors for the party were Mrs. Mary Cox and Mrs. Mildred Browning.

MRS. ODEN HOTTES
The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Old Camp Meeting Tabernacle met in the home of the leader, Mrs. Norma Oden, 2937 Morgan St., Thursday evening.

After prayer by Mrs. Mildred Browning, a business session took place and refreshments were served to Mesdames Juanita Martin, Wanda Agers, Mary Browning, Norma Oden, Sharon and Johnny Kay Spass, Terry Verrett and a visitor, Mrs. Juanita Platt.

Plans were made for a dinner at the Heritage House Sept. 11 and for a bake sale Oct. 2. Proceeds from the dinner are for foreign missionaries of the International Gospel Assembly.

Glenview & East Granite

MRS. DORIS STOTZ
2371 Dorchester Avenue
876-8044

Mr. and Mrs. John Serlich, 2805 Birch Ave., and sons, David, John, and Michael, attended the wedding of her nephew, Robert Charles Bristol of St. Louis County, Thursday. The groom, assigned to the Bethesda Hospital in Maryland with the U. S. Navy, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bristol.

He was married during an evening ceremony in Miss Christine Marie Schrand at the St. Dominic Savio Catholic Church. The newlyweds, honored at a reception, will make their home in Maryland.

MEETING CHANGED
Mrs. Dolores Sanders, 2624 East 28th St., will be hostess to the Koffke Klatchers Social Club in her home Aug. 19 instead of the usual third Tuesday. The birthdays of Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Helen Santagato will be observed. The members are to bring white elephant gifts.

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Hospital Notes

Patients admitted to St. Elizabeth Hospital Thursday, Aug. 12:
Lois Swift, Loveloy; Benjamin McMillon, 11 Lakeview Drive; Rebecca Weldon, Rural Route One, Pearl Pinkston, 2065 Dewey; Fay Gaumer, 3805 Apt. H Village Lane; Gary Baker, 1229 Logan, Madison; Charles Smock, 2635 Morgan; Made Penrod, 2283 Delmar; Vickie Smith, 1849 Rhodes, Madison; Robert Robertson, 518 Third, Venice.

Steven Stockman, 2826 Victory Drive; Anthony Kulasek, 821 Greenwood, Madison; Henry Gantt, 2333 Wayne; Sandra Harris, 241 August; Mildred Anderson, Box 4501 Hwy 162; Mary Whitecotton, 2329 Center; Karen Stockton, 2904 Myrie; Frances Robbers, 22 Del Rio; Michael Skubish, 1424 Lydia Lane; Antonnett Ellis, 327 La Rena, Wood River; Cornelia Smith, 171 Lee Wright Homes, Venice.

Clayton Nowicki, 1232 Oriole, Venice; Joseph Billen, 2108 Delmar; Kenneth Murray, 1819 State; Carolyn Funkhouser, 2329 Benton; Mary Braden, 2505 Shive, 2801 Iowa St.; Alice Hecht, 2236 Dana, Brown; 1521 Fourth, Madison.

Arrested after Mishap

An auto driven by Floyd E. Fague, 516 Fleming Place, Mitchell, making a left turn, was struck by an auto driven by Harold E. Hunt, 2809 Marshall Hill, at 3:50 p.m. Friday at 27th Street and Madison Avenue. Wilson was charged with a right-of-way violation.

Auto Turns, Collides

While making a left turn, an auto driven by Herschel L. Wilson, 15 Wilson Park Drive, was struck by an auto driven by Harold E. Hunt, 2809 Marshall Hill, at 3:50 p.m. Friday at 27th Street and Madison Avenue. Wilson was charged with a right-of-way violation.

1968 Auto Stolen

Tana Stamps, 500 E. Chain of Rocks Road, reported at 3:20 p.m. Friday that her black vinyl-over-turquoise 1968 two door auto was stolen from the Granite City Steel Co. parking lot at 28th Street and Cleveland Boulevard.

Conduct Charge Filed

Jack A. Whitlock, 23, of 1626 Maple St., was arrested at 11:50 p.m. Thursday at his home on a disorderly conduct charge. The complaint was signed by Virgil Wicker. He was released on \$50 cash bail pending a hearing.

Tarps Stolen

Floyd Hodgins, 1424 Market St., Madison, told police at 2:55 p.m. Friday that two tarps had been taken from the flat bed trailer of the tractor-trailer while parked at Market and Broadway in Venice.

Charged with Assault

Jasper Wright, 19, of 1229 Bissell St., was arrested at 11:30 p.m. Saturday by Venice police on an assault warrant issued by Madison police. Bail was set at \$25.

Pontoon Beach & Stallings

MRS. LUCILLE MARTIN
4010 Breckenridge Lane
931-0721

Mrs. Pallen Dyess and daughter, Sonya, of Biloxi, Miss., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Staggs and daughters on Wednesday.

RETURN FROM WEST

Rev. and Mrs. Gus Falter and daughter, Becky, and sons, Glen and Gregg, returned Wednesday from a western vacation trip. Points of interest visited were the Petrified Forest, Painted Desert, Grand Canyon, Disneyland, Marineland, Meier Crater, Yosemite National Park, Death Valley, Hoover Dam and Las Vegas. They visited relatives in Dalt, Hart, Tex., and Arville, Mo., and friends in Amarillo, Tex.

KAMPVILLE OUTING

Senior citizens of Pontoon Beach enjoyed an outing and fish dinner at the Barlett lodge near Kampsville, Ill., Thursday.

Lucille Martin was the honor guest, the occasion being her birthday; she was presented with a large decorated birthday cake.

Charged after Accident

An auto driven by Marvin Dale Gibson, 2211a Cleveland Blvd., jumped the median and collided with an auto driven by Leon R. Sellers, 2034 Sken St., Madison, at 11 a.m. Saturday at Edwardsville Road and the railroad crossing. Gibson was charged with careless driving and driving while his license was revoked.

Auto Hits New Concrete

The underframe was damaged when Michael J. Thebau, 3088 Wayne Ave., drove his auto into a strip of fresh concrete just finished by Granite City Street Department employees at 3:25 p.m. Thursday at W. 20th Street and Dewey Avenue. Baricades had yet to be placed.

Plan Reunion

Members of the Granite City High School classes of June 1906 and January 1937 are to hold a class reunion Saturday, Aug. 21, at Augustine's restaurant, Belleville. Reservations may be made by calling Jerry Rosenberg at 451-9608.

Car Stolen

Terry Rhoads, 919 Lee St., Madison, told police at 7:55 a.m. Friday that his auto had been stolen overnight from in front of his home.

Granite City PRESS-RECORD

Mon., Aug. 16, 1971 Page 15

Two Children Treated

Tammy Pospischel, 2, and Robert Pospischel, 4, children of Mrs. Jane Pospischel, 1428a Third St., Madison, were treated at St. Elizabeth Hospital at 7:10 p.m. Sunday for injuries suffered when they fell out of a moving automobile. Tammy was treated for abrasions to the left leg and ankle and abrasions and contusions to both legs and was x-rayed. Robert had abrasions and contusions to the right elbow and right side of the back. He also was x-rayed. Both were released.

\$500 Fire Damage

A fire, apparently caused by burning trash, caused an estimated \$500 damage to a building at 2907 Buxton Ave., owned by Venor Yeager, at 2:35 p.m. Sunday. Firemen were at the scene 30 minutes.

Vandals Pour Paint

Sandra Jones, 2200 Wilson Ave., reported at 3:30 p.m. Sunday that someone poured red paint on the lawn mower and on the side of her home.

Another Increase in Post Corp. Dividend

APPLETON, WIS. -- A quarterly dividend of eight cents a share, payable Sept. 30 to the stockholders of record Sept. 17, was declared Friday by the board of directors of Post Corporation, owner of the Press-Record.

In June, the company paid a dividend of six cents a share. For the previous five quarters, the dividend had been four cents per share. Last week, Post reported sixth month earnings of 74 cents a share. For the same period a year ago, earnings were 35 cents a share.

Post Corp., headquartered in Appleton, is a diversified firm with major interests in newspaper, broadcasting and insurance.

AWNINGS—G. C. GLASS CO.
18th & Edison, 877-5400

New Bell Contracts Ratified by Workers

Communication Workers of America in the Illinois-Missouri metropolitan area have ratified a new contract between the union and Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., it was announced Saturday. The award vote was 27,712 to 7,237.

Nationwide approval of a new contract with the Bell System also was announced at New York where union officials said ratification has been given in all parts of the country except New York State. The 23 New York locals voted to continue their strike. CWA members elsewhere returned to their jobs some time ago.

BASS WEEJINS
at
DANIEL'S 1333 19TH ST.
Granite City

DIAMOND JUBILEE SPECIAL! HAIR UNLIMITED

23rd and State St. Granite City
HAIR UNLIMITED
BOUTIQUE SHOP AND WIG WEAR
PRIZES GALORE — Free Ticket With Each Service
Prizes Awarded Each Saturday Until Aug. 28, 1971
Final Prize Aug. 28 — Wig of Your Choice
SAVE YOUR TICKETS GOOD FOR ALL PRIZES
some time ago.

OPEN MON., TUES., WED. TIL 7 P.M.
THURS., FRI., SAT. TIL 8:30 P.M.

Cohens
2301 ILLINOIS AVE.
876-8374

WHERE MA SAVES PA'S DOUGH

DON'T FORGET DOUBLE STAMPS EVERY TUESDAY

HILBERG FISH 'N SAUCE..... 2 pkgs. \$1

MORREL PRIDE WIENERS 12-oz. Pkg. 49c

BROOKS CATSUP 12-Oz. Btl. 10c

3 Limit with Additional \$5.00 Food Purchase

ALL FLAVORS Hawaiian PUNCH 46-Oz. Cans 3 \$1.00

KERNS TOMATO SAUCE 8-oz. Can 10c

SENECA APPLE SAUCE 25-oz. Jar 37c

BUTTER KERNAL VEGETABLES 5 303 Cans \$1

NESTEA INSTANT TEA 99c

3-OZ. JAR

DAD'S ROOT BEER half gal. 49c

FOOD BARGAINS STACK UP HERE!

U.S.D.A. CHOICE CENTER CUT CHUCK STEAKS lb. 48c

Fresh, Meaty SPARERIBS 2 1/2-LB. AVG. lb. 59c

U.S.D.A. Choice Center Cut Shoulder Steaks lb. 58c

FRESH Ground Beef lb. 58c

BROOKS CATSUP 12-Oz. Btl. 10c

3 Limit with Additional \$5.00 Food Purchase

TAYSTEE or COLONIAL BREAD 1-lb. Loaves 5 \$1.00

SWEETHEART ICE CREAM Half Gallon 59c

KRAFT MIRACLE WHIP Qt. Jar 39c

Limit 1 with Additional \$5.00 Food Purchase

GALA TOWELS Twin Pack 39c

Elberta Freestone Peaches 10 lbs. \$1.00

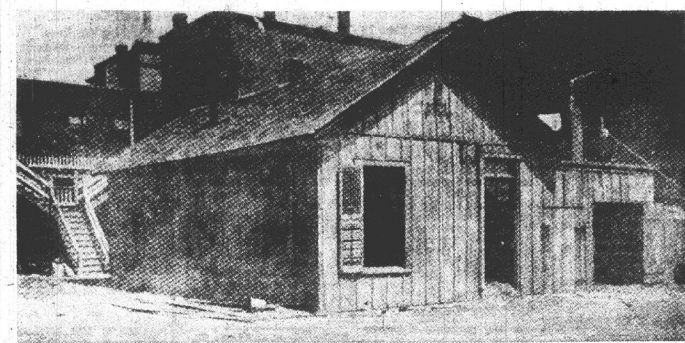
HOMEGROWN PEPPERS OR ZUCCHINI or YELLOW SQUASH lb. 19c

HOMEGROWN CABBAGE, EGG PLANT, WHITE SQUASH, lb. 10c

Apple Cider Gallon 99c 1/2-Gal. 69c

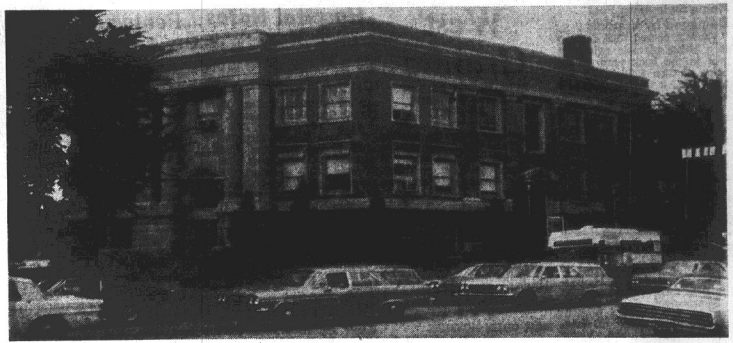
HOMEGROWN Tomatoes 4 lbs. \$1

WINESAP APPLES 3 lb. bag 48c



FIRST CITY HALL of Granite City. The one-story frame structure was situated on 18th Street between State Street and Grand Avenue. It faced a dirt thoroughfare and was rented from Nathan Fleischman for \$10 a month. The picture was taken

after the seat of city government had moved elsewhere. The first actual City Council session was conducted at a real estate office in a railroad depot building at the 19th Street crossing.



PRESENT CITY HALL on Niedringhaus Avenue at Edison Avenue. The photograph was taken in August 1971, the time when Granite Cityans are celebrating their municipality's diamond jubilee. The City was incorporated March 9, 1896, and initial

officials were James G. McRoberts, mayor; W.W. Stevens, city clerk; W.H. Collier, city treasurer; and Mark Henson, Charles Pardey, W.C. Lindsey, G. J. Webb, A. R. Smith and Professor L. P. Frohardt, aldermen.

Seven Businesses Exceed Granite City's 75-Year Age; Bunte's 74

No Granite City business is a century old. But seven firms have a longer history than that of the 75-year-old city.

Granite City Steel Co. traces its origin to 1878, a period of 93 years.

The Terminal Railroad Association was established in 1880. The Granite City Realty Co. in 1882 and the Sheppard, Morgan & Schwaab engineering firm in 1883.

Only a year younger than Granite City is Bunte's Shoes & Men's Furnishings store, founded in 1897.

The turn-of-the-century year, 1900, saw the establishment locally of Glik's Department Stores, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the First National Bank.

In 1901, new businesses in

Granite City were the Commonwealth Steel plant (Castings Division of General Steel Industries) and the predecessor of the Illinois Power Co.

The Granite City National Bank was formed in 1902; it was destined to merge in 1931 with the First National Bank.

Morris Founded in 1902 Also organized in 1902 was the Morris Realty Co., which has been operating continuously for 69 years by the same family.

The year of 1903 proved to be a busy one, bringing to the local scene the Schermer Brothers' Market, Fleishman's Men's Store, Roseman Paint & Wallpaper Co., Granite City Press-Record and what is now the local plant of Miles Laboratories' Marshall Division.

Other oldtime companies and the year of their origin include: 1904—East St. Louis & Interurban Water Co. 1907—Treatler's Men's and Boys' Store. 1908—Mercer Mortuary and

Holsinger Insurance and Real Estate Agency.

Theatre, Railroad 1909—Washington Theatre, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. and Illinois Terminal Railroad Co.

1910—Granite City Trust & Savings Bank. 1911—Jennison-Wright Corp. 1912—DeWitt Paint Co.

City's Chief Executive in Diamond Jubilee Year GC Mayor Since 1965

Donald Partney, the 18th mayor of Granite City and the municipality's Diamond Jubilee chief executive, has been the mayor of Granite City since 1965.

He served 18 years on the City Council as an alderman prior to his initial election as mayor. He was elected to a second four-year term as mayor in 1969. He is the father of a young daughter and three grown sons.

The mayor is president of the Granite City Sheet Metal Works, which has been operated by his son, David Partney, since he was elected mayor.

Prior to forming his own corporation, Partney was a foreman for the Westinghouse Electric Co. sheet metal division and Emerson Electric Co. aircraft division and was an estimator for some of the area's largest sheet metal firms.

Attended Local Schools He attended schools in Granite City and Jefferson County.

1913—Moclenbrock's Dry Goods store and Steele-Kunne-mann Real Estate and Insurance Agency. 1914—Tri-City Grocery Co. 1916—Woodworth's store. 1919—State Loan & Savings Association.

1920—Dyon Electrical Co. 1925—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

1927—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

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1930—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

1931—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

1932—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

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1940—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

1941—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

1942—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

1943—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

1944—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

1945—Madison County Federal Savings & Loan Association.

One of the senior industrial installations in Granite City is the 68-year-old corn refining mill owned and operated by the Union Starch and Refining Co. after 1922 and since 1967 by Miles Laboratories, Inc.

The plant was built by the St. Louis Syrup and Preserves Co. in 1903 for manufacture of corn syrup. Its grind capacity was 12,000 bushels daily.

Refining Co., with its chain of corn grinding plants throughout the Midwest, purchased the Granite City plant and manufactured "Karo, the Spread for Daily Bread." The plant went to a nine-hour working day in 1918.

The plant was sold in 1919 to the Best-Clymer Co. and was operated for three years as the Temptor Corn Products Co. The operation proved unsuccessful and in February 1922 the plant was sold to Union Starch.

Union Starch was a company founded in Edinburgh, Ind., near Columbus, in April 1904 by Joseph I. Irwin and his son, William G. Irwin. Their plant opened in 1904 with a grind capacity of 500 bushels and was up to a 5,000-bushel capacity in two years.

Transfer to Local Area In 1922, when Union Starch transferred its entire operations to Granite City, products were dry starch for household and other uses, corn syrup, pennant brand table syrup, corn meal, corn oil and cattle feed from corn milling byproducts.

In addition, caramel, food coloring, food flavor crystals, granular meal, gluten meal, were later made by the company, with corn syrup discontinued.

The process by which starch is removed from corn is called "wet milling," the separation of germ, gluten, hulls and starch by soaking corn in chemically treated water. The

80% content of starch in a grain of corn, makes the Corn Belt area of the Midwest the area of the corn refining industry.

Corn is used for myriad purposes, including manufacture of yeast, beer, explosives, confections, paper, textiles, fireworks, jellies, leather tanning, baking powders, dietetic foods, rayon, vinegar and synthetic textiles.

Union Starch made several innovations at the Granite City plant, including opening of a caramel department, installing of new water softening, power, washing and dryer facilities, and building of a gluten meal elevator.

Busy Despite Depression During the depression years of the 1930s, while other industries were faltering, production at Union Starch remained fairly constant.

During one period from April 1933, the company operated on a seven-day weekly schedule, filling orders for corn sugar and glucose.

The company began a modernization program in 1937, when a new boiler unit was installed at a cost of \$80,000 to replace two old boilers, and a \$25,000 boiler house was built.

A new machine shop also was built in the area of the control and research laboratories built by Union Starch in 1923.

Another new boiler unit with power generator and motors was installed in 1939 at a cost of \$75,000, and in continued expansion, a new refining building was constructed in the 1960s.

Employment at the company, which totaled 350 in 1949, rose to 650 in 1946 after World War II.

A shortage in the supply of corn several times interrupted production in 1946, but the end of the wartime drain on agricultural production insured corn supplies.

Under Federal Reclamation Act, Illinois receives 75% of all land rent paid to the Corps of Engineers. Under this arrangement, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid. Madison County is the recipient of the Illinois share of the revenue.

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Sept. 27, 1966, and was succeeded by Carl A. Ranft, who had been the original port board chairman.

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There are two units, or "houses" as grainmen call them. One is a cloverleaf of four steel tanks with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. The other is a conventional concrete silo elevator.

In March 1966, Dr. Felicia Koch, Granite City medical doctor, was selected as Illinois Mother of the Year. Earlier that year, she had been designated as a "woman of achievement" of the St. Louis metropolitan area.

Paddlewheel Steamboats Found River Hazardous Prior to Canal

Many longer remembered by citizens along the Mississippi County shore of the Mississippi River is the peril the Chain of Rocks stretch of the river held for steamboat captains.

The "chute" in the golden era of steamboat property gained so much notoriety as a scene of shipwrecks that it was known as "the graveyard."

Frequently, river steamers with their paddlewheels and billowing smoke stacks were broken up in the rocky shoals near the mouth of the Missouri River near Granite City and Mitchell.

When the Chain of Rocks Reach was navigable, the route often was slow and tedious. Vessels such as the "Little Eagle" were "90 feet long, painted black and took about seven hours to come from St. Louis to Alton."

Steamboats were the modern means of transportation though, as witness the comment of Captain Joseph Brown in 1912. He recalled, "If anyone at that time (about 1836) had said the river would be bridged and that a train would ever reach Alton from St. Louis in half or three quarters of an hour, he would have been thought to be crazy."

Work was begun toward improvement of the Mississippi waterway, resulting more than three decades later in the building of the Chain of Rocks Canal.

Mentioning the river disasters, one report in 1912 said: "Of course, this is all changed now. With government regulations and inspection, the outfitting of the channel with buoys and lights, and the practical elimination of racing, safety of

steamers and security to passengers have been attained and the highest degree possible—and accidents have become rare."

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Kinloch, Bell Telephone Systems Once Competed for GC Customers

About the turn of the century, a building—now the Madison Methodist Church—was erected to house the first telephone exchange in this community. The first St. Louis exchange had been established in 1878—with 16 customers.

The Madison building for a time was the center for all long-distance calling in the Midwest. The long-distance equipment was moved to East St. Louis after the local structure was flooded during the destructive flood of 1903.

The Kinloch Telephone Co. built a central office building in 1908 at 1925 E. St. A Bell office was started in 1912 at 1248 Niedringhaus Ave. and the rival exchanges, served a combined total of 200 customers.

The Kinloch building burned in 1915 and a new structure was erected in the 1900 block of Edison Avenue.

In 1917, the name of the Bell firm was officially changed to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

Consolidation in 1924 with the Kinloch consolidated with the Southwestern in 1924 and the

Bell office was abandoned, with all lines cut over to the Kinloch building. Customers totaled 1,500.

In 1949, the present telephone building was established at 21st Street and Edison Avenue. Prior to April 1960, all Quad-City area calls were placed through an operator; after that time, customers could dial their own calls—and distance dialing was started here in October 1961.

Telephones numbered 5,000 in 1949, 11,000 in 1950 and 23,000 in 1962, reflecting the rapid local growth.

Early Southwestern Bell managers in the Quad-Cities included Russell Strang, 1919-24; Robert C. Lloyd, 1925-26; F. H. Alexander, 1926-27; Robert Honig, 1937-39; Hugh Burke, 1939-48; Lee Honig, 1948-58; William Holland, 1958-68.

A \$1,185,000 exchange building was constructed in 1964-65 on Pontoon Road at Highway 111. The new Pontoon Beach facility went into service Oct. 3, 1965, relieving overcrowding of the automatic equipment at the Granite City office.

Mo., and studied engineering for two years in Berkeley, Calif.

He served as president of the United Welders of America in 1942; was president of the Tri-City Shrine Club in 1963; president of the Logan School PTA in 1964-65; president of the Tri-City Sheet Metal Contractors' Association for Madison, St. Clair and Monroe Counties in 1967; and chairman of the All-American City film in 1968.

Partney is a member of Sheet Metal Workers Local 268 and an inactive member of Boiler-makers Local 539. He is a member of Masonic Lodge 887, Scottish Rite Bodies and Almad Shrine Temple and holds a lifetime membership in the Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children.

World War II Veteran He is a member of the advisory council of the International Supreme Council of DeMolay; was chairman of the planning and zoning committee Southern Illinois University study of city needs; member of the Granite City Optimist Club, member-at-large of the Cahokia Mound Council of the Boy Scouts; and member of Elks Lodge 1063.

He is a World War II Navy veteran.

Partney received an award for civic achievement as Fourth Ward alderman in 1966; the DeMolay "Hats Off" award in 1960; and the DeMolay Cross of Honor in 1962.

He also has received certificates of merit from the Navy Mothers Club of America, the American Cancer Society and Granite City Jaycees. The mayor also has received a certificate of civic service from St. Elizabeth Hospital.

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Port Actively Developing Storage, Shipping at GC Harbor

The Tri-City Regional Port District has grown steadily in size and facilities since being created by the Illinois legislature through an act which became law in July 1969. Its boundaries include the western half of Madison County.

Goals include economic development and new avenues for the establishment and expansion of industry, utilizing waterborne commerce and harbor area storage.

Initial board members appointed by the government, Illinois were Harold R. Fischer, the present chairman, and Henry D. Karandjoff, Carl A. Ranft and the late Joseph A. Grant. Original municipal appointees to the port board were William L. Beatty of Granite City, the late A. Austin Lewis of Madison and Harry E. Hartman of Venice.

No Local Taxation A key early decision was that, even through local taxing powers could be sought from voters, it would be better to instead develop finances through long-term contracts with port shipping firms.

The district entered into a 50-year lease with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for land at and adjacent to the northern portion of the Granite City Madison-Venice harbor near the southern end of the eight-mile Chain of Rocks Canal.

The canal forms the Mississippi River channel in this area, bypassing a river section hazardous to vessels. Large locks are operated by the U. S. government at the southern end of the canal.

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FIRST ILLINOIS TRACTION TROLLEY to cross McKinley Bridge on Sept. 20, 1910, improving access between Granite City and St. Louis.

ANYTHING FROM DOUGHNUTS to more elaborate pastries was available at the Harry Wendell Bakery, whose specialty was Red Bird Bread.

GC Steel Co., Largest Employer, Traces History of Firm to 1878

The site picked by William F. Niedringhaus for his plants in September 1889 proved to be the nucleus for the present Granite City manufacturing district.

Local growth—Granite City has since become one of the most commercially important Illinois communities—is regarded as attesting to his vision in seeing the possibilities of this location.

He noted the natural waterway at Granite City's door, the extensive railroad facilities, the proximity to abundant coal deposits and the ready Midwest market for steel products.

The inception of this idea stemmed from the time he and his brother, F. G. Niedringhaus, came to the U. S. and formed the St. Louis Stamping Co. in 1880. That company manufactured kitchen utensils made from iron sheets imported from Wales.

On one of his subsequent visits to Europe, William Niedringhaus obtained and improved on a process of treating the surface of steel to hold enamel. He patented it, giving rise to the household product of Royal

Granite Enamelware.

The name "graniteware" was chosen because the enamel base was largely composed of powdered granite rock. Demand for the product grew and larger manufacturing facilities became imperative.

In 1878, steps were taken to assure an adequate steel supply for these products by erecting the Granite Iron Rolling Mills in St. Louis. It is from this date that Granite City Steel Co. traces its beginning.

Business continued to grow, requiring further expansion. In 1891 Congress passed the McKinley Bill, placing a protective tariff on tin plate, and it was decided to include tin plate in plans for a new steel mill.

Granite City's present site was seen as an ideal area in which to carry out the brothers' broad plans. They bought land belonging to Fred Kohl, Henry Fehling and other early settlers and had the St. Louis city engineer lay out the city.

On part of this tract the Niedringhaus began construction of the St. Louis Stamping Co. plant, later known as the Gran-

ite City factory of the National Enameling & Stamping Co.

Build Open Hearth, Mills

They also built an open hearth and rolling mills to supply basic steel. The first heat was poured on Aug. 30, 1895, over six months prior to the incorporation of a city on March 9, 1896. Believing that "good living conditions for those working in the plant is an essential corollary to the fostering of sound industry," the Niedringhaus donated sites on which were built churches, schools, a hospital, the Young Men's Christian Association and other civic buildings.

They planted 14,000 trees and built 100 homes, including 30 double-houses of brick.

They also made provision for sewers and built a water works and gas plant. In each case, they promptly relinquished ownership in the public works and residential property.

Rapid Diversification

George W. Niedringhaus, oldest son of W. F. Niedringhaus, had been closely associated with his father in the planning and shared his belief in the

value of industrial diversification.

G. W. Niedringhaus was considered to be directly responsible for forming what is now General Steel Industries and its Castings Division, and also Amsted Industries' American Steel Foundries.

He also was instrumental in inducing establishment of plants here by the St. Louis Syrup & Refining Co. and still later the Marshall Division of Miles Laboratories; and the Hoyt Metal Co. and Markie Shot Co., both of which became part of the National Lead Co., now N.L. Industries.

In 1899, a consolidation of the St. Louis Stamping Co., Granite Iron Rolling Mills and Granite City Steel Works was made with other producers of household utensils and the firm became known as the National Enameling & Stamping Co.

Additional Steel Markets

In 1908, G. W. Niedringhaus took charge of the Steel Works and began to find additional outlets for the steel products besides the household utensils.

During World War I, heavy

plate was rolled for building of ships, offsetting ship losses caused by "U boat" warfare.

When a serious pig iron shortage developed, George Niedringhaus organized the St. Louis Coke & Chemical Co., which in 1921 installed blast furnaces and coke ovens in Granite City. Operated for a time by the Koppers Co. before becoming the Blast Furnace Division, it for many years provided pig iron in molten state.

Mills to produce sheets and galvanized roofing were built in 1923 north of the main works.

Hayward Niedringhaus, son of G. W. and grandson of W. F. Niedringhaus, became general manager of the steel plant in 1924.

Separation of Businesses

In 1927 it was deemed advisable to separate the steelmaking division of National Enameling & Stamping from the manufacturing division, and the steel mills became known as Granite City Steel Co. In 1929, Hayward Niedringhaus assumed the duties of president as well as general manager.

Hot and cold strip mills, Kir-

skate was rolled for building of ships, offsetting ship losses caused by "U boat" warfare.

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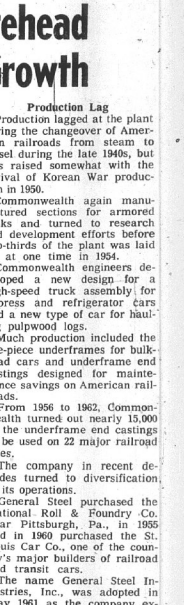
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American Steel Was Built in 1894

The American Steel Foundries Co., in Granite City, in a sense was father to Amsted Industries, which has become its parent firm.

The local American Steel plant was founded in 1894 as a 300 x 80-foot building with two 40-foot lean-overs on a plot of 24 acres of land. Two overhead cranes purchased from the Chicago World Fair exposition comprised the heavy equipment.

Seven decades later, buildings and yards of the plant sprawled across 56 acres.

Heavy steel bolsters and side frames of trucks used in the uncarriage of railroad box cars are among the products.

When the plant began production in 1895, many workers commuted from St. Louis aboard Terminal Railroad Association trains. Granite City was in the first stage of its industrial growth.

Discovery Made

Behind the origin of the company was the discovery in 1892 of a method of using a malleable substance called green sand for molds in making steel castings.

The discovery took place at the Schickel, Harrison & Howard Iron Co. in St. Louis and was engineered by James F. McRoberts.

The plant in Granite City was opened shortly after McRoberts'—joking predictions of an explosion—poured molten steel into a green sand mold for the first time.

The flexible nature of green sand made possible the casting and mass production of complicated shapes.

Utilizing the method discovered by McRoberts, the foundry grew to command a substantial share of the steel market in 1902.

That year, eight foundries in the Midwest merged and the name of the one in Granite City, the largest, was retained.

Production at the Granite City plant was halted for the first time in 1905 when a strike which lasted several months was called.

In 1913, American Steel Foundries suspended production for nearly a year.

Labor troubles lasted until 1921, when the company was a party in the U. S. Supreme Court case which ruled labor unions legal organizations.

Research for development began in 1910 when G. F. Floyd set up an engineering laboratory at the foundry.

He built inclined railroad tracks, called a "science railway," for studying freight car suspension trucks in operation.

Service laboratories of the American Steel Foundries continued research with the purchase of steel box cars in 1939.

In more recent years, a five-car test train was constructed for study of company-manufactured parts under actual conditions.

American Steel made large expenditures for research and development in the past six decades.

Behind the half-mile long steel trestle called the "science railway," the company in 1942 built a test and development building.

An x-ray building was added as part of an extensive building program in 1944 which included new main office, personnel, and cafeteria and kitchen buildings.

During World War I, emphasis had been diverted from production of railroad equipment to making cast Army shells.

Today the shells were poured at the Granite City plant.

Low Ebb

One of the low ebbs of production by the company came after the end of World War I when only one furnace at the foundry was being operated and employment shrank to 300 or 400 men.

As production increased, as early as 1921, the foundry employed 1,022 men.

In 1923, the foundry began around-the-clock production with three eight-hour shifts per day, largely on the basis of sales to railroads—which were

Markle Lead Works Began the N.L. Industries Plant's 77-Year Span

Since the waning years of the 19th Century, Granite City has been the site of lead-producing plants.

Pioneer in the area was the Markle Lead Works, which began building a plant in 1884 at 16th Street and Cleveland Blvd. The plant began production in 1885 and the year 1902 saw the building of a United Lead Co. plant nearby.

Many of the lead companies of the nation had consolidated into the National Lead Co. by 1912.

In Granite City, the National Lead Co. plant at 13th and State streets and the Hoyt Metal Co. were operating with a total force of 500 employees. The two companies covered 30 acres of land.

Much of the production of the Hoyt Metal Works consisted of lead bullets and pellets for shotgun shells, but by 1912 the old wooden building, the tower of the company had been torn down.

The tower for two decades had stood as a landmark nearly 90 feet high against the Granite City skyline.

It was used for making shot pellets by pouring molten lead through a sieve device high in the tower and allowing the lead droplets to splash into a water-filled tank below.

Founded in 1891

Renamed N.L. Industries in 1912, the National Lead Co. was founded in 1891 to manufacture white lead, used in paint in distillates, and other products.

The Hoyt Metal Works is operated along with the Steel Packaging Division plant in Granite City.

The latter manufactures a variety of steel shipping containers for paint, petroleum, chemical and other industries.

National Lead, as far back as 1927, had a pension system for employees. Since 1937, a retirement and life insurance plan has been in effect.

A part of National's tradition is the now famous Dutch Boy trademark, which was inaugurated in 1907 and replaced a

Markle Lead Works Began the N.L. Industries Plant's 77-Year Span

number of other trade names. The Dutch Boy, often seen on paint can labels and signs, was painted for the company by Lawrence Carmichael Earle.

The Hoyt Works is a lead refining and fabricated lead products plant. Among its products have been lead pipe, lead wire, solder, babbit, shd, kirskate, grid metal and Britannia metal used in printing, plumbing lead and paint leads.

Nuclear Uses

Newer uses for lead—arising partly from the firm's 18 different research and development laboratories—have spurred production in area plants.

Lead has been found to be one of the most useful metals in shielding against radiation, and is used in hospitals and atomic energy plants.

Power units of the nuclear submarine, the Polaris, were produced in the plant, because of its weight-to-volume, has come to be used extensively for ballast in ships and airplanes. Thin sheets of lead have been increasingly popular as insulation against sound in walls of modern buildings.

Lead is used for such products as shotgun shells and bullets, fishing sinkers, roof flashing for buildings and oodles for storage batteries is well known.

A mine and metal refinery at Fredericktown, Mo., producing lead, copper ore, nickel and cobalt, has served as a major point of supply for Granite City since 1904.

George F. Allen was the local superintendent at the National Lead Co., serving at the plant from 1904 to 1908. Next were W.C. Urban 1908-16, G.H. Werrall, general superintendent, 1916-27, Hayden T. Fredericks, 1927-46, McDonald S. Nelson 1947-51, and William R. Short, 1951 to the present.

F. Gerst, general superintendent from 1946 to 1949, was general superintendent of both plants from 1949 to 1969.

Origin of the Name of Nameoki Explained

Granite City since 1829 has included what once was the village and then city of Nameoki.

In contrast to Granite City, named after the graniteware products made here, Nameoki was named for an Indian maiden who provided food and cared for early settlers during a smallpox epidemic. Her name translates as "nameoki."

Daughter of the chief of the Algonquin tribe, she interceded frequently and settled disputes between Indians and white settlers.

The name Nameoki was bestowed on the settlement in 1838 by A. A. Talmadge, a conductor on the Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad. The area was then a shipping point for potatoes and garden crops produced in the fertile soil of the American Bottom.

A post office was established in the settlement in 1876, with

Dr. T.J. Irish serving as first postmaster.

In 1882, the business district consisted of a hotel operated by B. F. Squires, a blacksmith shop run by Henry Pretzel, Dr. Irish's drug store, the post office, and the Six-Mile Odd Fellows Lodge 87.

The Six-Mile Lodge was instituted in January 1851 and the charter was given by the Grand

Lodge of Illinois to E. P. Pettigill, T. J. Irish, James Smith, Amos Atkins and Joseph Squires. The hall was used as a meeting place and church. Nameoki was incorporated as a village on March 8, 1917. Chicago was the first municipal leader and Leroy Larsh the last. Incorporation as a city and merger into Granite City had been in 1940.

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2031 MADISON: Ideal beauty spot site or etc. — plus residence. Separate front entrance, basement, gas heat, garage. \$12,950.

LARGE building lot. Well drained. 80x187. 4222 Brock-entridge. Gas, water, & electricity. Only \$2,590. Terms.

BRED RICK RANCH, 3 bedrooms, 1 1/2 baths, large eat-in kitchen, carpeting in living room, central air conditioning. Priced at \$18,500. Owners must sell.

Walt Schlemer Realty
EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS
Phone 656-1459

Real Estate for Sale 2
LOT FOR SALE at West Twin Lake, Troy, Ill. Phone 876-1202.

LOT IN Wilshire Manor, 76x133. Must sell. Call 876-1468. 28-26

BY OWNER: 2142 State. See this before you buy. Live downstairs, rent top upstairs will help pay expenses. Clean, convenient and comfortable. Inquire Roseman Paint Store.

5 ACRES FARMLAND, 25-30 acre places. Exceptional value. Merrill Wehling. Phone 656-1051. Bailey Brown Realtor. 28-18

4 ROOM COTTAGE, Lake Ka Ho. Phone 876-1202. 2-67-H

LOTS 75 x 125 & 125 x 125 of Garyville. Lake near Keyesport, Illinois. Phone 1-749-2771. 2-23

LOT IN quiet lake subdivision, fishing, swimming, good investment, only \$195. Call 876-8214. 28-19

CENTER OF Missouri's Rivers and Lakes. Hunting, fishing, swimming. Furnished 4 room house; reasonable. Inquire 2215 Cleveland. 28-26

200 ACRES, one-half mile off Highway 79 near Saverion, Mar. Good timber and hunting. 4-room house. Eli Thomas Jr., R. 2, New London, Mo. 65498.

RESIDENTIAL LOT: 92x115. 3200 Newell Drive. Call 931-2615. 2-23

Business for Sale 3
RESTAURANT: Owner retiring. Perfect location. Call 876-2524 for particulars. 3-10-12F

FOR SALE: In Staunton-Tav. Dining room, packing liquor, living quarters in rear. All new equipment. Selling because of bad health. Call 1-635-3928. 3-8-20

POST Dispatch paper route. Call 877-3511. 3-9-4

IDEAL FRANCHISE for someone who is looking to make money. Perfect for any couple. Call 876-2524. 3-10-12F

Farms for Sale 4
FARM FOR SALE
140-ACRE FARM

Stock and Grain Farm located near Bethalto, Ill. South of Rt. 140, East of Rt. 140. In a Good Growing Area. Set of Farm Bldgs. Including A Two Story Home. Make Appt. For Additional Info.

\$700 Per Acre

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REALTOR-INSURANCE
259-1976

Trailers for Sale 5
FURNISHED 8 x 40 1 1/2 bed room, wall to wall carpet, air conditioned, 212 West 24th St. Price \$1085. 5-8-16

Mobile Home Sale 5-A
1964 FRONTIER 10x35 mobile home e. Excellent condition. \$2,200 or best offer. Call 931-5489 after 6 p.m. 5-8-8-11

1970 BONANZA 12x60, 2-bed room, air, unitheater, same payments. Call 931-4176, located Holiday Park. 5-8-26

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3 ROOM, utility and bath. Mature adults or single. Call 931-3078. Mitchell Ave. 6-8-16
408 BROADWAY, 3 rooms and bathroom. Next to Post Office. References. \$50 per month. Morris Realty Co. Call 876-4400. 6-8-16

FOR RENT

2-BEDROOM HOUSE in Venice, Call 432-3125. 6-8-16
FOR RENT: 2-bedroom house, fenced yard, large utility room. Call 877-1274. 6-8-16
3 ROOM and 4 ROOM house. Call 876-9159. 6-8-16

2-BEDROOM

brick duplex with range, refrigerator, carpeting and central air. \$122.50 a month. Call 931-0078. 6-8-16

4 ROOM HOUSE

modern, newly decorated. \$125 month. Inquire 1743 rear Edison. 6-8-16

1-BEDROOM BRICK HOME

2 full baths, double car garage, full basement and wall to wall carpeting. For lease or option to buy. Call 931-1526. 6-8-16

2-BEDROOM w/w carpet living

and dining, full basement, garage. Finished room in basement. In Granite City. Call 931-3111. 6-8-16

3 ROOM HOUSE

1630 5th St., Madison. Call 314-632-6558 or 314-322-0957. 6-8-16

4-BEDROOM FARM HOME

Garden space, large yard. Troy area. Write P.O. Box 31, Granite City, IL. 6-8-16

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4 rooms and bath, new air conditioning, gas furnace, furniture, private parking. Couple age over 21 years. Inquire 1118 State before 7:30 p.m. 6-8-16

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APARTMENTS

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Luxury Townhouse

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IN GRANITE CITY: One bed-

room apartment, unfurnished. Completely paneled, carpeted, etc. One child. \$85.00. Call 344-7163 or 344-2550. 7-8-30

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1910 August St. has 1 bedroom, 3 room apartment with all electric built-in kitchen, air conditioner, carpeted & drapes. Off street parking. \$115.00 A MONTH. Pay own utilities. Year Lease. Manager in Apt. #1 451-4759 or 877-0754 931-5399

COUPLE PREFERRED

1 small child acceptable. No dogs. Furnished mobile home, includes lot, water, trash pick-up. In Pontoon area. Call 931-0758 or 931-2226. 7-8-30

1 & 2 BEDROOM GARDEN APARTMENTS

2-Bedroom Townhouses \$125.00 Month

BUENGER LEASING

Phone 877-7086

3 ROOMS, unfurnished,

apartment. No children or pets. Utilities furnished. Belmore area. Call 491-4777. 7-8-51

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apartment. 1003 Washington, Call 401-7. 7-8-19

3609 CLEVELAND and 2013

Bryan, 3 large, clean, quiet, furnished rooms, private bath. Adults. Limit 2. References. No pets. Call 876-8755 or 876-4721. 7-8-19

FURNISHED APTS.: All utilities

paid. Adults only. 2008 Washington 7-8-19

2-BEDROOM FURNISHED APT.

Inquire 2203 Washington (rear of building). 7-8-2

2 FURNISHED ROOMS, kitchen

and sleeping room. One man only. 2134 State. 7-8-16

IN GRANITE CITY: Unfurnished

efficient apt. Paneled walls, carpeted throughout. Single adult only. \$85.00. Call 344-7163 or 344-2550. 7-8-30

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4050 Kathy Drive

Leasing by Granite Inv. Co. 931-2800. Hours Daily 12-7

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4 or 5 ROOMS - 821 Niedringhaus

Call 876-7741. 7-8-16

CLEAN 5 room apartment: Refrigerator, stove, carpet,

drapes, air conditioning, garage. Ideal location. \$105.00 monthly. Call 877-4620 or 452-5316. 7-8-19

5 ROOMS upstairs. Call 876-8786.

7-8-16

3 ROOMS and bath: Unfurnished,

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NEW BRICK DUPLEX - 2 bedrooms,

carpet, utility room, attached garage. Very nice. Call 931-3030. 7-8-16

AIR CONDITIONED small,

three room, furnished apartment, private bath, quiet, adult only. Inquire 1937 Grand. 7-8-16

4 ROOMS, unfurnished. 2019

Washington. Call 877-1677. 7-8-26

3 ROOMS and bath, furnished.

No pets. Call 877-1579. 7-8-16

2 ROOMS, furnished, all utilities.

One person. 2108 Edison. 7-8-19

FURNISHED: 3 rooms and

bath. Heat and water furnished. Private entrance, garage. 2674 Washington. 7-8-19

LARGE 4 ROOM unfurnished

apt. large kit. plenty of closets, choice location, off-street parking. \$100 a month. Call 876-1768. 7-8-16

4 ROOMS and bath, furnished,

private entrance. No children or pets. Call 877-5598. 7-8-19

2 FURNISHED APTS. 2226 Lee.

Call 931-2400. 7-8-16

Apts. for Rent

3 ROOMS and bath, furnished. Utilities paid. Downstairs. Single or couple. Private entrance. Call 451-8520. 7-8-16

2 ROOM APT., furnished. 1715

Edison. Call 877-5158. 7-8-19

4 ROOMS, unfurnished, upstairs,

laundry facility. Can be seen after 7 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday. Apply at 241 Benton. 7-8-19

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furnished. Call 876-8351 or 876-8630 after 5:30. 7-8-23

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Gas and water furnished. Call 931-2293. 7-8-19

3 ROOM furnished apartment,

newly decorated, nice yard, utilities furnished. Call 931-2774. 7-8-16

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Spacious Rooms with Big Closets. New GE Kitchens, Wall-to-Wall Carpeting, Air Conditioning, Water, Furnished PLUS laundry facilities.

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Resident Manager

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5 ROOMS, unfurnished,

apartment. No children or pets. Call 451-4777. 7-8-51

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Apply 1822 State. 7-8-23

4 ROOM UNFURNISHED APT.,

upstairs, heat and water furnished. Call 1-314-567-3439 or 876-4282. 7-8-16

3 ROOM EFFICIENCY APT.,

downtown, on bus line. Call 877-3886 or 876-2524 or 877-8592. 7-8-19

2-BEDROOM DUPLEX, air conditioned,

full basement, carpeted. 3324B Kilarney. Call 451-4511. 7-8-16

DOWNSTAIRS: 3 unfurnished

rooms, private bath. Call 876-8351 or 876-8630 after 5:30. 7-8-19

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3 ROOM furnished apt. \$60.00

month plus utilities. Call 877-1991. 7-8-16

4 or 5 ROOMS - 821 Niedringhaus

Call 876-7741. 7-8-16

CLEAN 5 room apartment: Refrigerator, stove, carpet,

drapes, air conditioning, garage. Ideal location. \$105.00 monthly. Call 877-4620 or 452-5316. 7-8-19

5 ROOMS upstairs. Call 876-8786.

7-8-16

3 ROOMS and bath: Unfurnished,

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NEW BRICK DUPLEX - 2 bedrooms,

carpet, utility room, attached garage. Very nice. Call 931-3030. 7-8-16

AIR CONDITIONED small,

three room, furnished apartment, private bath, quiet, adult only. Inquire 1937 Grand. 7-8-16

4 ROOMS, unfurnished. 2019

Washington. Call 877-1677. 7-8-26

3 ROOMS and bath, furnished.

No pets. Call 877-1579. 7-8-16

2 ROOMS, furnished, all utilities.

One person. 2108 Edison. 7-8-19

FURNISHED: 3 rooms and

bath. Heat and water furnished. Private entrance, garage. 2674 Washington. 7-8-19

LARGE 4 ROOM unfurnished

apt. large kit. plenty of closets, choice location, off-street parking. \$100 a month. Call 876-1768. 7-8-16

4 ROOMS and bath, furnished,

private entrance. No children or pets. Call 877-5598. 7-8-19

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Call 931-2400. 7-8-16

Apts. for Rent

3 ROOMS and bath, garage apt. furnished. Adults or couple only. No pets. 3110 E. 23rd Street. Call 876-1768. 7-8-16

3 ROOM APT., nice, all utilities

included. 2 apts. to choose from. 201 Cleveland. 7-8-16

3 ROOMS FURNISHED,

private bath and entrance, air conditioned. Adults. Phone 877-8268. 7-8-2

3 ROOM, 1-BEDROOM, unfurnished

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CLEAN SLEEPING ROOMS for men. 1513 Second Street, Madison. Call 876-6218. 8-7-12

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living quarters, all equipment. Ideal for housewife wishing to supplement husband's income and supervise her children by working at home. Will advise you how to set up. 2343 E. 24th St. Call 876-9151. 9-8-16

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Misc. for Sale 17
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quarters. Do it yourself, save
1/2. 42-in high, 11 gauge wire,
90c per ft., includes top rail, line
post, loop caps, fabric wire, tie
wires, terminal post with fit-
tings \$5 apiece, walk gates \$13.
10-ft. double drive gates \$30.
Portable dog kennels made to
order. Bring in your plan or
call us. We deliver. Butch's Ma-
terial, 1332 Iowa. Call 877-
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WAGON-WHEEL, add a coun-
try touch to your home, den,
rathskeller, business, etc., with
an old-fashioned wagon wheel.
Call 877-3606. 17-8-16

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WITH US AND SAVE --
ON ALL SIZES
Sieberling, Reynolds
and Pharis Tires
Batteries \$10.95 Plus
Exch.
FITS MOST CARS
ECONOMY
TIRE SALES
15th and MADISON
461-7620
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Misc. for Sale 17
REPOSESSED contemporary
furniture and appliances: 3
p.c. walnut bedroom set, sofa
and chair, 3 tables, 2 table
lamps, wood table, 4 chairs.
Just opened: Antique shop,
Frigitaire refrigerator, Magic
Chef range \$287.25. Will sepa-
rate, terms can be arranged.
Free delivery. Free parking
across from store. Open Mon-
day and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 7
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Carpet Without Water
FEDER & HUBER FURNITURE
Niedringhaus & Dolmar Ave.
BUILDING MATERIAL: Brown
shrubbery gravel, 3 sizes,
driveway white lime rock,
sand, cement, pre-mix materi-
als in sacks at yard or deliver-
by the ton. Park line driveway
slag \$15 load, cesspool slag \$15
load, bluff dirt \$15 load, trash
barrels. Sack material at yard.
Butch's Material, 1331 Iowa.
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SEWING MACHINES repaired.
\$5 labor on all makes and
models. Call 876-0467. 17-8-12
1967 CHEVY WAGON: Good
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sett sound, show stock. Call
877-3476. 17-8-16
LUPARDUS CYCLE SHOP --
SST Gemini mini cycle, 50 cc
to 80 cc. 1971 Kawasaki. Honda
repair work. 2441 Edwards. Call
877-3075. 17-8-16

Misc. for Sale 17
PICKUP TRUCK TOPS
100 to Choose from \$159. & up
BUILDING MATERIAL
1/2" Sheetrock--4x8 \$2.75
1/2" Plywood--4x8 \$1.99
1/2" 1/2" 1/2" \$2.35 Sheet
1/2" 1/2" 1/2" \$1.50 and 1/2"
Roofing, Shingles--3 in 1 \$4.95 Sq.
POOR BOY JOHN
Phone 797-0531
ONE REFRIGERATOR WITH
small freezer \$10. Floortype
fan and stand \$5, corner section
of couch \$10, one vibrator
lounge \$10. Call 797-0416
17-8-16

FOR SALE: 5-6 lug Chev. pick-
up truck wheels and 2 winter
tires. Call 452-7317. 17-8-23
1969 FORD TRUCK with or
without cover, 31,000 actual
miles. Call 931-6589. 17-8-16
FILTER QUEEN vacuum cleaner.
Coldspot refrigerator.
Call 876-0156. 17-8-16
CONCORD GRAPES, garlic,
cocktail tomatoes. Foot of
Sunset Hill, Joe Combs. 17-8-19

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AKC. One male, one female.
Call 394-4753. 17-8-16

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HOSPITAL BEDS
Also, wheelchairs, walkers,
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bursable by MEDICARE.
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14 FT. fiberglass boat, 35 horse
Johnson motor, trailer, life
jackets, complete skiing equip-
ment. 3029 Willow. Call 877-
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conditioning system. Good
running condition. Will sell
reasonable. Call 877-2015. 17-8-12
I WANT TO BUY good, used,
air conditioner. Call 931-2462.
17-8-16
MOTORCYCLE--1969 Harley
XLH -- low mileage, good
shape. Call before 3 p.m. 876-
7686. 17-8-16
2 WINDOW air conditioners,
220v., 12000 btu, \$75 each.
Call 876-3440. 17-8-16

Misc. for Sale 17
OBJECTS DE ART: Some-
things, 2726 Nameoki Rd.
Wicker rocker, old trunk, dress-
er, wardrobe, old radios, rec-
ord player, pictures, some dish-
es, shadow box, fruit jars, 2
beds, 1 old bed, 9-gal. crock, 5-
gal jug. 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.
17-8-16

WINDOW
Air Conditioners
USED--Some units just a
few months old, 110 volt and
220 volt units, 5,000 BTU's
to 22,000 BTU's.
GUARANTEED
\$50 to \$200
Comfort Heating
3788 Pontoon Rd. 876-2626

FREE PUPPIES for good
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Call 931-4562. 17-8-16
SCHNAUZERS--miniature pup-
pies. Must sell this week. No
reasonable offer refused. Call
evenings-weekends 531-2765.
17-8-16
Reduce excess fluids with
FLUIDEX, \$1.69 -- LOSE
WEIGHT safely with Dex-A-
Diet, 98c at Mid-Town Pharm-
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FOR SALE: good used 3 ton
central air conditioning sys-
tem. Good running condition.
Will sell reasonable. Call 877-
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1965 MODEL 416 MF combine,
air conditioned cab, chopper,
header control, 14 ft. grain
head, 4-row corn head. Dean
Rindner, phone 1-654-3657. 17-8-19

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bushel \$225
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GEORGE WILLARETT
Edwardsville, Ill.
(3 miles East Shell Refinery
Old Allen Road)
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KITCHEN CABINETS: 8' sink
base plus top, 2 3/4" wall cab-
inets with what-not shelves.
free estimates, terms. Display
Kitchen stove, gas, 30", \$85.
Call 877-5315 after 5:30. 17-8-16

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FABRIC SALE!

88c
\$2.99
\$4.44
COTTON
CORDUROY
Washable. 36"-38" Wide.
REG. \$1.19
100% POLYESTER
(SHORT
LENGTH)
KNIT
Washable. 60" Wide.
REG. \$5.98
100% POLYESTER
KNIT
Washable. 60" Wide.
REG. \$5.98
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Bellemore Village Shopping Center
Open Monday and Friday 'til 8:30 P.M.
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conditioner. Call 877-2558. 17-8-16
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with calcium, only \$1.88 at
Mid-Town Pharmacy. 17-8-16
1969 350 Honda road bike.
Looks good, runs exceptional.
\$550. Call 931-0767. 17-8-16
FLEA MARKET, every Sun-
day. American Legion Hall,
24th & Madison Ave., Granite
City, Ill. 17-8-13
REDUCE EXCESS FLUIDS
with Fluidex, \$1.69. Lose
weight safely with Dex-A-Diet,
98c at Midtown Pharmacy. 17-8-16
BUILT IN cabinets by Mar-
shall Brooks, a professional
cabinet maker. Low prices,
free estimates, terms. Display
cabinets, 26 years experience.
Call 877-0221 or 876-3881 any-
time. 17-8-6

17
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ing" clean carpets with Blue
Lustre. Rent electric shampoo-
er St. Reese Drug. 17-8-16
1966 YAMAHA motorcycle, 305,
good condition, \$285. Call 877-
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millions of homemakers. Blue
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chopper motorcycle, \$1500 or
best offer. No. 10 Georgetown
Drive. Call 931-2513. 17-8-16
FREE PUPPIES: 2806 Edwards.
Call 876-1783. 17-8-19
BRACE YOURSELF for a thrill
the first time you use Blue
Lustre to clean rugs. Rent
electric shampooer St. Lombar-
di Paint Co., 23rd and State. 17-8-16
1969 HONDA 450 SL Custom
seat, only 3000 miles, \$695.
Call 931-4955. 17-8-16
LOWKEY ORGANS: Holiday
model, used only very short
time, \$375. Call 876-2251 after
5 p.m. 17-8-19
SUPER 8 Bell & Howell movie
camera projector, screen and
floor light. Call 877-5679. 17-8-19
REMMINGTON PORTABLE
typewriter, 10-gal. fish aquar-
ium, complete 1968 Trail 99
Honda. Call 931-1490. 17-8-19
16' FIBERGLASS BOAT, 45
hp. Mercury motor and a
trailer. \$479. Call 876-0689. 17-8-16
GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPS,
7 weeks old, female \$25, male
\$35. Call 797-0786. 17-8-16
WASHER and DRYER, just like
new, \$250 cash or take over
payments. Call 877-3661. 17-8-19
FIBERGLASS HARDTOP for
MG Midget or Sprite. Call
877-3384. 17-8-19
CHAIN SAW, 14-inch bar, \$50.
Call after 6, 877-0794. 17-8-16
2 HEAVY DUTY clothes line
poles with wire, cheap. Call
876-6633. 17-8-16
LOSE WEIGHT and condition:
Individual must sell local
Spartan Health Spa member-
ship, half price. Call 877-1333,
evenings 931-2346. 17-8-19
ELKS CRAFT 14-ft. boat, flat
bottom, good condition, \$100.
2528 Hemlock. 17-8-16
FIRE KITTENS. 17-8-16
707 5th Street. 17-8-19
WEBER COVERED barbecue,
floor conditioner, 3-pc. Sam-
son luggage, breakers set. Call
877-3376. 17-8-16

Registration of Voters 18 to 21 is Scheduled

Public Notices 34

ASSUMED NAME PUBLICATION NOTICE
Public Notice is hereby given that on August 5, A.D. 1971, a certificate was filed in the Office of the County Clerk of Madison County, Illinois, setting forth the names and post-office addresses of all of the persons owning, conducting and transacting the business known as BROADWAY METALS, located at 1427 Market Street, Venice, Illinois.

Dated this 5th day of August, A.D. 1971.
EULALIA HOTZ
County Clerk of Madison County
34-8-16-23

Medication Stolen

Forty-nine nerve pills and 13 asthma capsules were stolen from the bedroom of the home of Robert W. Campbell, 2077 Fourteenth St., he reported at 4:50 p.m. Sunday. There was no forced entry.

Hit-and-Run Accident

A hit-and-run driver struck an auto driven by David R. Hodges, 530 Mercedita St., Venice, at 5:30 p.m. Saturday at 21st Street and Madison Avenue.

Two Autos Sideswiped

While leaving a driveway, an auto driven by Clem T. Fidler, St. Louis, was sideswiped by a car driven by Randall R. Hill, 1721 State St., at 11:15 a.m. Friday at 1827 Madison Ave.

Auto Aerial Broken

Roy Logan, 81 Riviera Drive, reported at 9:30 p.m. Sunday that the aerial on his 1963 auto was broken while he was watching a softball game at Worthen Park.

\$120 Minibike Stolen

A \$120 minibike was stolen from the unlocked garage of Ed Werner, 2234 Cleveland Blvd., during the night, he reported at 5:35 p.m. Sunday.

MORE ABOUT

City Founders

France, W. C. Urban, Hoyt Metal Co. manager and original president of the Granite City high school board.
Ben Schermer, operator of Ben Schermer & Brothers grocery and later of Ben Schermer Hardware and a volunteer scoutmaster.
Roy C. Barney, banker.
Robert H. Lerner, grade school board president, Moose secretary and business agent for Granite City Lodge 111, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers.
Charles A. Uzzell, druggist and 1909-10 mayor.
Harry J. Anderson, manager of the Childs & Anderson furniture store and a deputy marriage license clerk.
Charles W. Pershall, founder of the Tri-City Grocery Co.
Harold R. Fischer, banker and Southern Illinois University president.
Robert Gibson, Illinois AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer.
Robert Stevens, present city clerk whose father and grandfather held the same office, the latter serving in the position starting in 1896, the year Granite City was incorporated.
Dr. Robert W. Binney, pioneer Granite City medical doctor.
Henry D. Karandjoff, banker and civic planner and leader.
Joseph Grant, boilermakers Union international vice-president.
Nathan Flinsman, clothing store owner, and Ralph T. Smith, native Granite City man who served as a United States senator from Illinois.

Other Centers Listed

Madison — Schermer's Grocery, Sept. 4, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Sports Gear Stolen

Donald G. Adams, 4066 Vescei Ave., reported at 2:25 p.m. Friday that an eight piece golf set, bag and cart valued at \$199, and a fishing tackle in a box valued at \$200 were stolen from his garage during July.

Turns Left, Collides

While making a left turn, an auto driven by Timothy W. Gardner, 2230 Cleveland Blvd., collided with an auto driven by Eugene Krause, St. Petersburg, Fla., at 10:25 a.m. Saturday at 20th Street and Madison Avenue.

Injured in Accident

Faye Gauder, 40, of 3805 Apt. H, Villa Lane, was admitted to St. Elizabeth Hospital at 3:30 p.m. Thursday with injuries sustained in an auto accident. X-rays were taken of the skull and left knee.

Three Tires Punctured

Mrs. Judith Rozell, 3712 Kirkpatrick Homes, reported at 8:10 a.m. Saturday that someone punctured three tires of an auto owned by George Free, 3020 Iowa St., while it was parked at her home during the night.

MISS JUDY'S
'FASHIONS FOR YOUNG GIRLS'
1908 Delmar Granite City
Open Daily 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Fri. 'til 8:30

skool daze
freshhuls
master charge
no cash

COUPON
MISS JUDY'S
'FASHIONS FOR YOUNG GIRLS'
10% OFF THE PURCHASE
PRICE OF TWO OR
MORE OUTFITS —
WITH THIS COUPON
COUPON GOOD ONLY
AUGUST 16 THRU AUGUST 25

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE
AFTER HOUR APPOINTMENTS ARE AVAILABLE
BY PHONING
876-6257

Western Union Seeks to Change Service Here

Western Union Telegraph Co. has petitioned the Federal Communications Commission for permission to change its method of service in the Quad-City area in a program that would shut down the company's Granite City office at 1835 State St.

The company's proposal calls for sending and receiving of messages and money orders, and delivery service, by Graham's Book Store during regular business hours. The new service also would provide toll-free telephone acceptance and delivery of telegrams through the Western Union office in Mount Vernon, Ill.

The telephone service by the Mount Vernon office would be on a continuous basis, 24 hours per day, seven days a week, according to H. F. DeBord, a representative of the Chicago Western Union office.

Arrangements for handling telegrams and money orders at Graham's Book Store will provide service there from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays. There will be no Sunday service at Graham's.

The new service also would eliminate use by the company of the Quad-City Cab Co. which now serves as an after-hour agency for the present Western Union Office on State Street.

If the petition is approved by the FCC the transition in service will be made without interruption, DeBord added.

\$380 Radio-Phone Stolen
James Greene, 2501 Washington Ave., reported at 6 p.m. Saturday that a \$380 portable AM/FM radio and record player were stolen from his living room during a burglary. Entry was gained by forcing the door of the apartment.

Auto Tires Twisted
Frances Voyles, 2910 E. 20th St., reported at 6:10 p.m. Saturday that someone replaced two new tires with old ones and broke the radio antenna on her 1963 auto parked at the rear of her apartment while she was a hospital patient since July 21.

Accident at Curb
While backing to leave a parking space, an auto driven by Joe Cobb, 2143 Delmar Ave., struck the front of an other owned by Thomas Olsen, Downers Grove, parked at 41 a.m. Thursday at 2147 Delmar Ave.

Four Traffic Charges
Gary W. McCoy, 23, of 1520 Fifth St., Madison, was arrested at 2:30 a.m. Saturday at 19th Street and Delmar Avenue on charges of running a stop sign, eluding police, driving without a valid license and careless driving.

Travelling by Air? Call
HOLIDAY SERVICE, 423-3131

Burglary at Sales Office
A \$190 stereo set, a box of tools valued at \$150 and \$20 from a file cabinet were stolen in a burglary at Chalet Mobile Homes Sales, Rural Route One, was reported at 7:30 a.m. Saturday.

TV Set, Radio Stolen
A 17-inch television set valued at \$57 and a radio valued at \$29 were stolen in a burglary at the home of Claude Jones, 312 Terry St., Eagle Park Acres, it was reported at noon Saturday.

Licenses Issued
Marriage licenses have been issued in St. Louis to Donald R. Thomas of Granite City, and Beverly A. Ogden of St. Louis, and Mark S. Zar of Skokie, Ill., and Debra E. Berger of Granite City.

Pistols Taken
Two pistols were taken from Tony & Joe's Tavern, 1500 Third St., Madison, owners reported at 7 a.m. today. The pistols, which were locked in a liquor cabinet, were last seen July 23.

Office Desk Ransacked
An office desk was ransacked in a burglary at the Update Service Station, Venice Avenue and Namooki Road, it was reported at 6 a.m. Saturday. Change from a cigarette machine was missing.

FAMILY TOURS CARRIER
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whitaker, 2228 Orville Ave., and daughter, Patty Law, visited friends in Norfolk, Va. and were guests of Capt. F. B. Koch, captain of the aircraft carrier U. S. S. John F. Kennedy and toured the ship. "It was thrilling to stand on the flight deck, where Bob Hope held his program, and to see the high rise of the ship itself," they commented.

Ticket Exchange for Jubilee Pageant Opens

The exchange of coupons sold by Little Miss Jubilee contestants for tickets to next week's jubilee pageant is now being made, and coupon holders have been urged to make an early exchange to assure them of seats on the nights they wish.

Earl Dotzauer, pageant ticket chairman, said a chart is located in Jubilee Headquarters at 1930 Edison Ave. showing the location of all box seats, permitting patron ticket holders to select the seats they wish.

The queen contest will continue until Wednesday. After that time all tickets will be sold at gate prices.

Robert McCrary, director of Jubilee pageant and events, said rehearsals for the pageant are going well, but there still is a need for several men and women to complete some of the larger production numbers.

Children of junior high and high school age also are needed for some scenes.

Anyone wishing to participate in the pageant may call McCrary at the Jubilee Headquarters.

Arrested in Venice

James Edward Hartman, 24, of 1024 Market St., Venice, was arrested in Venice yesterday on a Madison warrant charging battery. He was taken to the Venice Police Station by Madison police on a battery complaint signed by Ethel Taylor, assaulter of a Madison woman at a tavern Aug. 7.

School Burglarized

All offices were ransacked and the kitchen was damaged in a burglary at Marshall School, it was reported Thursday. Change was taken from a soda machine. Entry was gained by breaking a window on the east side of the building.

Dog to Be Returned

A German shepherd dog, stolen from the auto of Donnie Brien, 2601 Highway 67, at 6:30 p.m. Sunday at the Longbranch Tavern lot, apparently was taken by two persons from Mulberry Grove who offered to return it, she reported at 12:05 a.m. today.

NEW CAREER OPPORTUNITY!

LEARN BASIC OR ADVANCED INCOME TAX PREPARATION

Thousands are earning good money in the fast-growing field of professional income tax service. The work is interesting and satisfying. And the demand for trained consultants is increasing each year.

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ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ PHONE _____

STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

CLIP AND MAIL TODAY

MORE ABOUT Fire Fatal

The Neighborhood Youth Corps at the Granite City Army installation, Mr. Burkhal was born in St. Louis and resided in Madison 12 years.

Survivors, besides his parents, are six sisters, Mrs. Robert Branch, Miss Sharon Howell, Miss Mattie Howell, Miss Minnie Howell, all of Madison, and Mrs. Alfred (Lovie) Hill of an Antonio, Tex., and two brothers, George and William Howell of Madison.

Funeral services will be held at 1 p.m. Saturday at Dunbar School in Madison and interment in Sunset Gardens of Memory, Stookey Township.

Venice Man In Crash

A truck driven by Bruce Lagouros of Venice was involved in a chain reaction crash involving five vehicles at 3:10 p.m. Saturday in St. Louis County. One of the cars came to rest on top of two autos at a used car sales lot. Damage was set at \$2,500.

Battery Charge Filed

James Edward Hartman, 24, of 1024 Market St., Venice, was arrested at 10:55 p.m. Saturday at the Venice Recreation Center by Venice police for Madison police on a battery complaint signed by Ethel Taylor, assaulter of a Madison woman at a tavern Aug. 7.

Private Rites Tuesday For Former Resident

Private graveside services will be conducted at 9 a.m. Tuesday at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, for Sterling R. Lane, 51, a former Granite City resident, who died Aug. 9 in Long Beach, Calif.

He was born in Stuart County, Tenn.

Survivors include six sons, Wendell, Randall, Kirby, Lonnie, Lance and Ronnie Lane all of Richmond, Wash.; one brother, Lewis Lane of Buffalo, N. Y.; four sisters, Mrs. Lorine Veasman and Mrs. Thelma Mathis both of Granite City, Mrs. Dorothy Caraway of St. Louis and Mrs. Vera Erdokas of Chicago.

Details are given in the obituary column.

\$60 Stolen at Tavern

Doris Wright, 1539 Madison Ave., reported at 1:50 p.m. Sunday that \$60 in silver was taken from a cash box containing \$110 at Arky's Rum Dum Tavern.

\$180 Minibike Stolen

Ruby McCoy, 2514 W. 24th St., reported at 8:35 p.m. Friday that a black minibike valued at \$180 was stolen from her back yard.

TV Set, Meat Stolen

While the family was sleeping, someone entered the apartment of Judith Rozell, 3712 Kirkpatrick Homes, through an open kitchen window and stole a \$169 portable television set and packages of meat valued at \$29 from the refrigerator, she reported at 7 a.m. Saturday.

Boat Tarp Ripped

Ray Williamson, 2450 Lynch Ave., reported at 2:30 p.m. Friday that someone ripped the tarpaulin on his boat parked in his driveway.

Bedspreads Stolen

Clifford Parks, 732 Twenty-sixth Place, reported at 9:50 a.m. Friday that someone stole two bedspreads from a clothes line during the night.

**WATCH FOR
Jack Johnson
MUSIC
8-HR. SALE**

**INSTALL IT YOURSELF OR
WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU
Fedders GAS
FURNACE**

80,000 BTU For Small Homes \$184 ⁹⁵	105,000 For Medium Size Homes \$204.95
SAVE NOW!	
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• All Models come with a combination heating and air-conditioning thermostat
• 3-Speed Blower
• 10-Year Warranty
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• A Size To Fit Every Job

Easy To Add Air-Conditioning
LET OUR MAN VISIT YOUR HOME AND GIVE YOU
A BID ON COMPLETE INSTALLATION.
PHONE 877-6000

Let Friedman's furnish heating for your home now when you need it most! Comfort, modern design without installation or basement or utility room and it's all fully assembled and controls are mounted in place and wired.

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FIFTH & MADISON 877-6000

SPECIAL SALE!

3pc. Tête-à-Tête
**HONEYMOON
DINETTE**

\$49

Convenient Terms

Attractive triple plated chrome pedestal base table and two matching chairs. Rosewood high pressure plastic top is heat and mar-resistant for years of service. Pedestal base chairs are comfortably padded and upholstered in washable vinyl plastic. Legs have self-leveling ferrules to protect floors give extra stability. Shop for savings.

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Granite City Press-Record

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO GRANITE CITY — MADISON — VENICE — PONTON BEACH — MITCHELL

TWICE-A-WEEK — MONDAY AND THURSDAY

DIAMOND JUBILEE ISSUE

PAGE A

108

GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1971

Granite City Once Known as Six-Mile Prairie, Kinder Station

The early years . . . what were they like?

Hatscher and Mueller sold Ben Hur wheat flour, and the Granite Realty Co. advertised lots at \$5 a foot and up.

Fourteen thousand eucalyptus trees were planted. Eighteenth Street was the heart of the business district.

The owner sought a strayed black horse described as "14 hands high" and a Granite City company announced that it and an employee had parted company, warning that "any bills paid to him will not be credited at this office."

Granite City stressed that it was "an excellent change point for visitors" bound for the 1901 St. Louis World's Fair.

The Madison County Ferry Co. established Wednesday night as well as weekend trips so that Illinois residents could view "The Pike" and other fair attractions.

The year of the fair was viewed as a "rebuff for the calamity howlers," with railway traffic heavy, new factories started and the steel mills busy filling orders.

Fourth of July festivities at Horseshoe Lake featured balloon ascensions, "fat men's races" and "the customary free-for-all."

Brick paving was planned for State, 19th and D Streets and Niedringhaus Avenue.

The "Good Luck Store" flourished, but the luck was bad for victims of the "many shooting affairs" recorded here.

McKinley line service was started in 1906, but some said people seemed to be getting around pretty well even without the new-fangled transportation facilities.

"Gambing, fast horses and women" were blamed as two young men admitted using their employers' funds.

Fishing and Hunting Here

Mitchell was a popular family fishing and hunting resort, but complaints developed when St. Louis and East St. Louis parks "put the lid on" drinking and local weekend crowds became too large.

An Ellis Lodge was founded, free delivery of mail was started and local men formed a unit of an organization with a breaking name, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Thousands of men marched in yearly Labor Day parades.

Five thousand attended the first Granite City Lutheran Hospital graduation, the 1907 class being composed of eight nurses, and newlywed couples were given charivaris.

A "car every ten minutes" was guaranteed as Tri-City Retail Merchants sponsored annual outings at Moellenbrock's in 1906 and Bricker and Young's place in 1907.

Venice Township was second richest in Madison County, topped only by Alton on the assessments rolls.

Halloween Customs

Halloween celebrants were urged not to steal grapes or put "tick-tacks" on windows.

Cabbage throwing was permitted, if the patrolman was not looking, and ringing of doorbells was allowed, if it was not repeated too often.

Many couples eloped, and Wagner Bottled Beer was popular.

A British Parliament member who was secretary of the British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron and Tin Plate Workers spoke here.

Vocal, piano and violin selections highlighted Lyceum performances.

Local farmers found it necessary to "shoot the blades off windmills and confining mules for bears."

Oratory, declamation, essays and athletics highlighted annual Madison County High School Association contests, and regattas were held on Horseshoe Lake.

A case of insanity was attributed to "being a cigarette fiend and suffering a blow on the head."

Clubs and white helmets were ordered for Granite City police.

A long fight to have Madison Avenue paved was started.

Forcible and Bergmann's Park, 20th Street and Washington Avenue, was the scene of regular ball games.

The depression of 1908-09 nipped but Struckeljohn and Hess started the Granite City Grocery Co.

Bought County Seat

Fifteen thousand viewed an 80-foot Granite City parade



WHERE IT ALL BEGAN. Kinderhook church and school, built in 1858 and razed in 1913. Located near the present Emerson Grade School, the building was named after Calvin Kinder, for whom the Granite City area originally

was named. Railroads carrying freight and passengers here called the local stop Kinder until the city was established in 1896.

sponsored by Madison County Farmers and the Domestic Science Association.

A city court was created, and a Moose lodge was built.

A move was started to bring the county seat to Granite City, where funds were contributed for construction of a courthouse.

An economy move slashed Venice policemen's monthly pay from \$75 to \$45, and journeyman barbers reduced haircut prices from 35 to 25 cents.

Bulgarians and others of foreign descent came here in large numbers to work at industrial plants.

Regulations governing sleeping rooms proved difficult to enforce when many of them said they did not understand English or the wording of city ordinances.

On one weekend, 110 were arrested for multiple occupancy of rooms and 67 were lodged in jail.

With the slack work of 1908, 2500 immigrants were described as destitute by Rev. T. S. Bagranoff, who was active in arranging relief for them.

A minstrel show at McKinley High School auditorium in 1909 attracted a large crowd.

Honeymoon Husbands

As the Quad-Cities entered the second decade of the current century, local talk centered on a newly-formed Honeymoon Husbands' Club and on balloon "aeronautics" tests and flights conducted at a field near the gas plant.

Nineteenth Street was renamed Broadway, but the new designation did not last.

Full names were suggested for lettered streets, an idea which gained public acceptance and was carried out in 1927.

Eight thousand from here attended Granite City Day at the county observed its centennial in Edwardsville Sept. 20, 1912, while 10,000 visited Moellenbrock's resort on the Fourth of July.

Club women gathered 500 books for the first Granite City library.

Presidential Candi d a t e

Woodrow Wilson addressed 3,000 at the Washington Air-dome while police sought to hamper the activity of a large group of pickpockets in the crowd.

As a new courthouse was started in Edwardsville in 1913, a drive was launched to obtain a hard road between there and Granite City.

The Kinder church and

school, opened in 1858, was razed in 1913.

Installation of a garbage reduction plant at Stallings was a major issue, and bells were placed on garbage collection horses to alert housewives.

Problems of the pre-war years were varied. A heat wave caused an ice shortage, and a water main break left the community without water for 12 hours.

Progress continued with the building of a Granite City post office.

Women cast votes for the first time here in 1914, and the Prohibition movement was gaining in strength.

But thoughts of Granite Cityans turned increasingly to Europe, where World War I was in its infancy . . . a war destined to have a direct impact on local families.



PRESIDENTIAL VISIT.

The late President John F. Kennedy, seated in the convertible, is shown arriving at the Bellvue Village Shopping Center and an estimated crowd of 3,000 during his successful

ful election campaign in October 1960. To the right of the then U. S. senator is Otto Kerner, destined to be elected governor of Illinois the following month.

Wide Variety of Organizations In Community

Clubs and organizations play an important role in the lives of Granite Cityans. If a list is published by the Tri-Cities Chamber of Commerce is any criterion.

While not claiming to be a complete listing of area organizations, the booklet named 170 groups of wide description.

Service clubs are a major category.

Organizations whose main interests lie in civic service include those working in such areas as scholarships, charity, disaster relief, hospital work, fund promotion, youth service and aid to the disabled.

Clubs with primarily social interests are also popular in the Quad-Cities. Included are garden and literary groups, sororities, an alumni club and a country club.

Parents' organizations associated with schools also are numerous. The booklet listed two dozen groups at area public and parochial schools.

A number of veterans' and other military-associated organizations claim Granite Cityans as members.

Among them are several groups stemming from World Wars I and II and the Korean War, auxiliaries of these posts, a few dating back to the Civil War and Spanish-American War, and organizations for the disabled.

The Quad-Cities also possess a large number of fraternal groups, including men's, women's and junior units.

Another category found in this community is composed of political clubs.

Township and county central committees and other organizations representing both major parties are active.

Employment interest groups include business, secretarial, medical and ministerial associations and a labor council.

Also found in this area are civic and community improvement associations.

Many Granite Cityans also claim membership in groups whose main interests are in such fields as sports and youth activities.

Six-Mile Prairie was possibly the first name applied to the Granite City area, unless Indians had a name for the territory centuries ago.

It evolved from the flat land and the establishment of a settlement six miles east of the mighty Mississippi.

Closely related to the early name was the Six-Mile house, gathering place for drivers and travelers on the wagon trail leading toward Venice, where ferries operated.

More of an inn in the old tradition than a hotel, it was a pioneer among local business establishments. A post office, designated as Six-Mile was opened in 1837.

Later known as Heilmann's, Six-Mile House fell to the axe of progress early in this century.

A tavern was operated by a man named Muse in a frame building popularly known as "Five-Mile House," located about a mile closer to the river.

"Four-Mile House" was at the present site of the Granite City Steel Co. Blast Furnace Division; an old farm dwelling, it was converted to Schmidt's tavern.

Plank Road

The business places were located along a plank road, on which tolls were charged for passage.

The route to Venice was known as the old "national way," and part of it is now occupied by the Broadway thoroughfare.

Kerr Island, surrounded by waters of the Mississippi, was its western terminus. The wagon trail extended all the way to the East Coast.

The Merchants Bridge forms one of the most tangible links with the past. It was constructed in 1890 as industrial leaders sought to connect both coasts by railway.

Staples of early church buildings towered over the Quad-Cities well into the 20th Century.

Original schools also were among the major landmarks.

A "shot tower" of the Markle Lead Works, later National Lead, stood like a sentinel among local industries for a decade into this century. Built with the plant in 1894, it was anchored to the roof by a network of cables.

Former Nickelodeon

An early landmark, once a Nickelodeon movie theatre, was razed at 1830-38 Delmar Ave. in July 1949 after being damaged by fire the previous November.

The two-story structure at various times housed a hardware store, tin shop, restaurant, warehouse and living quarters, in addition to being a motion picture theatre.

The four-face clock in operation at Niedringhaus and Edwards Avenues for many years was removed in 1939. It had cost \$2,450 to install, with maintenance costs averaging \$8 a year.

Also no longer in existence is a landmark dating back to the 1890s, the first Granite City railroad station.

Located at the main railroad crossing in the 1900 block, it was dismantled in 1954.

The few landmarks of the past still existing are valued for their role in helping to preserve the flavor and memories of a bygone age.

Pajama Fad Here

With the blessing of Granite City Police Chief Rose Johnson, a fad of wearing pajamas in the downtown area of Granite City flourished during the summer heat of 1929.

It was prompted by the high-temperature and the heavy clothing worn by men in those days.

When it was noted that the practice seemed to be catching on all over the nation, the chief agreed to take no action against those wearing pajamas. But, he sternly added, "We will not tolerate nightshirts."

National Winner

Attorney Burton Bernard, when a Community High school student, brought national honors to Granite City in April 1943 by winning the national American Legion oratorical contest.

Delivering an original oration, "Legislative Transfusion," he defeated 100,000 other entrants.

At the contest finals in New Orleans, La., he was presented with a \$4,000 four-year university scholarship. He was coached by Miss Mary Blackburn.

'War to End Wars' Fought, Granite City Hosted Steel Worker Association Convention in 1917



STATE HOUSING CHECK. Mayor Charles W. Moellenbrock holding a \$20,001 check received by the City of Illinois Housing Board in 1946. Granite City was the second city in the state to obtain a grant from Illinois' \$10 million slum clearance fund. Pictured with the mayor are, left to right, Herman Droegge, William "Butch" Winter, Ralph Johnson

and Roy Huff, members of the GC Housing Authority, Henry D. Karandjeff, member of the Illinois State Housing Board, Neil Salemi, assistant chairman of the Illinois Housing Authority, and Charles Habekost, executive director of the GC Housing Authority.

Life in Granite City during the "teen" years of this century differed from that of today but, to the people here then, it was as uncertain, varied and challenging as the 1970s.

The Great War was to place a black border around a portion of this era.

But the hope that American participation could be avoided remained alive for several years as the fighting continued abroad.

Meanwhile, there were noteworthy—and some not so noteworthy—events on the local scene.

Advancing technology in the form of the six-cylinder engine had rendered Granite City's \$1500 fire horse team obsolete.

"Dick" died in 1913 and "Doc" died in 1914 but "G.O. Heels" remained strong and was used by the street department.

The Marquette Dramatic Club gave a play depicting "the mastery of religion over the influence of abnormal passion."

A wife murderer escaped several dates with the gallows on last-minute appeals, and "Pathe's Daily News" filmed a scene of the 50-member Granite City Society for Prevention of Surplus Avoidpoids.

Sinking of Steamer

Youngsters occupied themselves with marbles, kites, balls and jumping ropes.

Oldsters' favorite excursion steamer, the Majestic, which stopped at both St. Louis and Venice, sank near the Granite City water works.

Picnics were staged by the Eagles, Elks and School Patrons League, and the Knights of Pythias held a torchlight parade.

Women continued to vote, but their ballots were totaled separately from those of male voters.

The Granite Glee's third annual light opera in 1916 was "Pinafore," featuring Harold Williams, David Hopkins, W. F. Coudige, Fred Butler, Thomas Marshall, Jesse Brown and Misses Josephine Meincke, Grace McKinn and Ann Robertson, with Miss Florine Henson as musical director and Miss Edith Frohardt as pianist.

Fines were levied for breaking quarantines, a Masonic Temple was dedicated, a

Hoosier League was formed by 300 Granite Cityans, rail stockings made their first appearance, newspapers doubled their price—from one to two cents—and illegal "suit clubs" flourished.

National Convention Here

Granite City was host to the national convention of the AA of IS & TW for three weeks in May 1917, with George Diebach of Granite City Lodge 11 opening the sessions at the Washington Theatre.

Illinois firemen convened at the Princess Theatre here.

A \$150,000 YMCA building campaign was started, and the county issued "good road" bonds.

The Illinois Traction Co. began charging 10 cents for passage to St. Louis.

Hungary Hollow was renamed Lincoln Place and the Community High School basketball team won its fifth consecutive sectional championship.

Start of War

As America entered World War I, 75 local men enlisted at East St. Louis, including 37 in one day, and were sent to the front "somewhere in France."

The Press-Record began to publish aerial numbers and lists of conscription calls and exemptions.

First conscripted men from Granite City left for Camp Taylor, Ky., in September 1917. They were Fred Becker, Harry Calvert, Val R. Goughly, Guy Livingston, Charles Smith,



GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HONORED. Civic Achievement Award winners who received certificates for their governmental agencies from the Associated Retailers and Civic Association in 1957. Left to right are Harry R. Ward Jr., president of the Granite City board of education; Mayor Leonard R. Davis; Thomas E. Paulett, president of the Granite City park board; and Fred Fahnster, chairman of the Granite City Housing Authority.

Gun-Toting, Turbulent Era Recalled

Violence—and violent death—whippings, stabbings, street car fatalities, plant injuries, falls involving steeplejacks, electrocutions, drownings, riots, payroll holdups, highway robberies, falls from viaducts and safe loadings.

Many baby deaths were attributed to summer complaint or cholera infantum, and older persons died of lockjaw, blood poisoning and ptomaine poisoning.

Reports of missing persons were common.

Guns Escalated Disputes

Carrying of guns was standard practice, and they were so handy that arguments often turned into murders.

One of the earliest recorded cases of strife in the Quad-Cities took place in February 1904 when a posse of citizens raided pool rooms, where unspecified law violations were alleged to be taking place.

Shoiguins, revolvers and Winchester repeaters were carried by the raiders and the crowd at the pool rooms, and over 100 shots were fired. Six men were wounded, and many arrests were made.

In December 1904, a fight between two factions of workers led to three being killed on Edwarsville Road—one shot and two stabbed to death.

A boiler explosion on a dredge boat near the Venice ferry landing brought death to two and injury to three people Oct. 25, 1905.

Two sections of seats collapsed at a "wild west" show staged at 26th Street and Washington Avenue in July 1906 but serious injuries were limited to three.

A horse had thrown his rider and ran into the crowd. The stands gave way as spectators tried to avoid being trampled.

Many were wounded, two critically, when 250 workmen of the American Steel Foundries fought Sept. 15, 1906. It was regarded as an outgrowth of a feud between molders and laborers.

A swimming area in existence since the 1903 flood attracted many people and accounted for an average of four deaths each summer for a number of years.

Four gangsters riding in an auto killed a McKinley Bridge collector and a bridge watchman June 6, 1924. A pistol was

found by the car and men were not located.

Triple Stayings

Bodies of three men slain in East St. Louis were dumped in Madison County Feb. 2, 1931, being found in a ditch five miles east of Granite City and a half-mile east of Moellenbrock's Horseshoe Lake resort after the first tip was obtained by the Press-Record. Two of the victims were believed to be kidnapers.

Gang warfare continued and on April 15, 1932, a second triple murder was discovered. Two bullet-riddled bodies were discovered slumped in a road near a half mile south of Long Lake on Pontoon Road, and the third was found in a vacant lot at 12th Street and Alton Avenue.

A Quad-City tabulation for 1914 revealed 65 violent deaths, compared to 74 in Alton. The county tally that year included 26 hit by trains, 24 drowned, four struck by interurban cars, 21 suicides, nine hit by autos, two accidental shootings, six electrocuted, four killed by runaway horses, four suffocated or strangled and five killed in mines.

Two of those accepting responsibility for the protection of life and property were Patrick McCambridge, Madison police chief, and his night captain, William "Big Bill" Street.

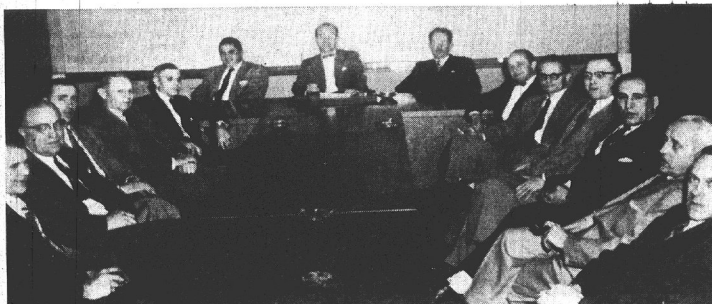
Among the most colorful individuals to inhabit this area during the first years of the 20th century, they were warmly liked by some and feared by others.

City treasurer of Madison for eight years, Samuel Houston was shot four times by McCambridge in October 1905 at a saloon and died three weeks later. Houston had been attempting to act as peacemaker in a dispute between his brother and the chief.

McCambridge remained chief for 42 years, from 1891 until his death in 1933.

Street, known as the "biggest policeman in the world," was accused but not convicted of shooting to death his wife and a St. Louis patrolman in a North St. Louis building. Later, he was shot twice by men who escaped in an auto in 1920.

In addition to his duties as night Madison police captain, Street served for a while as city court bailiff in Granite City.



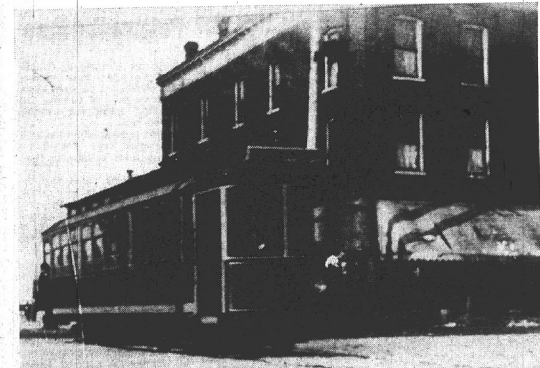
COMMUNITY LEADERS and members of the City Plan Commission at a meeting in 1954. From left, around the tables, are E. F. Reiske, G. W. Hoelscher, Randall Robertson, Arthur Laur, Thom-

as Paulett, James G. Holland, Mayor Leonard Davis, Joseph Chepley, Theodore Pfrommder, Al Barnes Jr., Harold R. Fischer, Arthur Frazier, Paul A. Grigsby and Russell D. Johnson.



JUDICIAL MEMORIAL SERVICES for deceased city judges, held by the Tri-City Bar Association in 1958. In the front row, left to right, are George J. Moran, president of the association; Attorney James Bandy of East St. Louis, holding a picture of his grandfather, City Judge James M. Bandy; Mrs. Daisy Pashea, court reporter, with a picture of City Judge M. R. Sullivan; Mrs. R. W. Griffith Sr. with a picture of her husband, a former city and circuit judge; Mrs. Rose Lueders with a

picture of her husband, Judge Wesley Lueders; and Mrs. Nellie Homan with a picture of her husband, Court Clerk Alvah N. Homan. Back row, left to right, City Judge Fred P. Schuman, now a circuit judge; Austin Lewis, later a probate and circuit judge; R. W. Griffith Jr., current state's attorney; William and James Lueders; Mrs. June VonGruenigen, daughter of Clerk Homan; Mrs. Helen Homan, daughter-in-law and present clerk; and A. N. Homan Jr.



HENSON BUILDING, once located at 18th and D Streets—the heart of the original Granite City business district—was a three-story brick structure which housed the Granite City Post Office and several businesses, including the Buente store. The street car in front ran on 18th Street, Benton Street and 21st Street and on Madison Avenue to Venice, where there was a ferry landing.



GASLIGHT ERA. This Niedringhaus and Delmar Avenues scene in 1910 photo looks not unlike it does today with the exception of the trolley tracks along Niedringhaus, the street surface

and the illumination. The building at the intersection at that time housed a music store.

'Roaring '20s Brought Construction Boom

Although the Prohibition law, and varying public reaction to it, captured the headlines during the 1920s, the period between World War I and the depression of the 1930s was an eventful, busy time in Granite City from many other standpoints.

A building boom was prompted by post-war growth and a housing shortage. Schools became overcrowded, and there were "floating classes."

The first year of the new decade saw the opening of a large open-air swimming pool by the Steel Rolling Mills in their property at Madison Avenue near 20th Street, originally for employees and later for the public.

Fifty-three local residents sought U. S. citizenship.

Typical events and topics of 1921 included discussion of a proposed ordinance banning the shimmy, camel walk, bunny hug and other "improper dances," with possible fines up to \$200.

A Granite City park district was organized, and women's clubs fought the "jazz music" fad.

One of the largest funerals in Madison County history was that in 1921 for Pvt. Henry Ostendorf, Granite City World War I hero.

The new coke plant was completed, and volunteer labor aided construction of the Lincoln Place Community House. Community High School was placed in use.

Baby Show Howling Success
In 1922, the new Granite City park was named for President Wilson.

The Press-Record sponsored free plane rides for boys and girls obtaining subscriptions. The Ku Klux Klan remained active, despite graft charges, and sewer projects were started and Quality Ice Co. bought the Wagner Brewery building.

The Illinois Police Association convened here, with Granite City Chief Roy Clark elected state first vice-president.

Over 400 children entered an Elks Festival baby show—called a "howling success"—and the height of Madison Ave. tracks was reduced to street level. The year of 1923 brought striking of oil on Newman Island across Horseshoe Lake from Moellenbrück's Creek and the filling of what proved to be many kidnappings.

Helen Traubel sang with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra in Granite City in 1924, the same year a Parent-Teacher Association was organized.

Ten masked bandits obtained \$10,000 during St. Louis-Kansas City city championship cock-fighting at Schmidt's Mounds Club.

E. E. Campbell of the Alton Times addressed the Southern Illinois Educational Association here on "The Apprenticeship and Labor Problem."

Talk of the town in 1925 was the widespread conviction of homes, proceeding at a rate of nearly 500 a year.

Nine were convicted in the circuit court of murder committed that year. The YMCA cornerstone was laid.

Charleston Mishap
As 1925 unfolded, a local girl dislocated her kneecap dancing the "Charleston."

A tablet honoring the late Mayor Edwards was unveiled at the YMCA and the Madison Kennel Club conducted the "sport of queens"—greyhound races at a track on Collinsville Road.

A "baby farm" scandal was disclosed. Robberies of Granite City, Edwardsville and Collinsville post offices prompted installation of an anti-burglary system utilizing tear, mustard and smoke gas at the Granite City post office.

Camp Rankin at Ironton, Mo., was opened, Leonard Carson of Granite City was elected state president as the Illinois Sunday School Association met here, and John Cooper, Granite City ironworker, was killed \$1,500,000 and 6,000 acres in Virginia.

R. H. Larner of Granite City, national vice-president, was among those leading the 32nd annual convention of the AA of IS & TW at the Washington Theatre in 1927, the year Granite City Steel Co. got its present name.

Nick, Frank, Sam, Andrew and Gus Lucio operated the Lucio Brothers Grocery at 18th Street and Madison Avenue.

That "Granite City is a young city getting younger" was shown by 1927 records;

it was third in Illinois in homicide excess over deaths. In 1928, a Committee of 15 appointed to assist the Granite City mayor and aldermen in balancing the budget—consisted of Charles Pershall, Elmer McNary, Joseph Boggs, Guy Tethrington, Roy Barney, Earl Varnum, William Rosenberg, Charles Draper, Charles Habes, Roy Holshouser, Ed Mercer, John Maserang, Ben Schermer, William Gattung, and J. W. Holsinger.

The same year—1928, not 1929—city solvency was such a problem that one of the political groups ran on a Dollar-a-Year Ticket to reduce city salary obligations.

The American Car & Foundry Co. received instructions to build 1940 Wabash Railroad boxcars, its largest single order in four years.

Judge Reidelberger's Orchestra provided music for dancing at the White Star restaurant operated by George Mabon and Charles Howe moved from 19th Street and Edison Avenue to the Labor Temple building, 2014 State Street; 1,800 meals were served on the first day.

The Chain of Rocks Bridge was built that year.

Industries accepted a 5% tax assessment boost, gave \$75,000 toward a \$150,000 hospital addition drive, paid off the bulk of a YMCA debt of \$100,000, contributed occupation taxes not collectible until the following year, and guaranteed Boy Scout and Girl Scout campaigns.



CITY FLAG DESIGN. The Granite City flag now in use was designed in 1969 by Miss Pamela Schaefer (shown with it) when a suggestion was made by a soldier in Vietnam that the city have a flag which could be displayed here and overseas.



LOUNGING AT USO CLUB. Members of the Army stationed at the Granite City Depot relaxing at the snack bar at a United Service Organization club in the YMCA in 1951.

Plant Helped Meet City Payroll During '30s Depression

Payless paydays for some and no paydays at all for others symbolized the dilemma that developed for Granite City during the 1930s following the decisive stock market decline of 1929.

The "Great Depression" was a saga of deprivation and hardship but also one of courage, generosity and hope—the latter a vital factor which was severely tested but never entirely lost.

Though the story cannot be told in statistics, a few figures reflect the impact of the economic collapse.

Starting the decade with six banks, this community ended it with only three after mergers, banking holidays and failures.

From the plentiful money and scarce goods of earlier times, Granite City and the remainder of the nation encountered surpluses of products, with too many people either lacking the funds to buy them or fearful of spending what reserves they did have.

Some local employers continued operation on a reduced basis throughout the depression. But others halted entirely, and the overall effect was severe.

Emergency Relief
Food, fuel and clothing for the approaching winter were provided in October 1931 through an emergency relief drive.

The citizens' relief com-

mittee at the time included Mayor W. E. Kirkpatrick, William Champion, C. W. Pershall, Ben Schermer, John H. Kleinschmidt, Harry Wendell, Earl Varnum, Milton Worthen, Jack Morgan and Louis Buenger.

The National Recovery Administration became active here and, in 1933, W. C. Urban served as general in Granite City, with B. E. Hohl general in Madison.

Salary cuts and consolidations of jobs involving public officials became major issues.

Taxing bodies found increasing difficulty in obtaining operating funds.

Homeless families pressed to feed their families, hundreds failed to pay their property taxes and many even halted house payments.

Some taxes were officially "forgotten." Teachers received "rubber checks" which stores often cashed, some at full value and others at discounts.

The McKinley Bridge cut its toll rates.

A former Florida millionaire who had lost everything in the "big crash" visited Mayor Kirkpatrick and the city and made two requests—lunch and money to put gasoline in his 16-cylinder Pierce-Arrow.

His creditors had allowed him to keep the auto, which was too big and too costly

to operate to be of use to them. The Citizens' Fiscal Advisory Committee was formed to help city officials balance the municipal budget.

Granite City Steel Co. helped meet city payrolls.

Relief funds grew to 12,700 persons, over a third of the Quad-City population. WPA and other programs aided construction of civic improvements.

Conditions were to improve, with plant call-backs in the mid-'30s, relief cases down to 700 families by 1938 and public officials and employees' pay restored to pre-depression levels by 1937.

But this was still in the future as the jobless rolls grew early in the decade.

There was great uncertainty over the length of the "hard-times," optimism and pessimism developing alternately as time wore on.

Life went on, not as usual, but nearly so. A small-scale store temporarily closed Central grade school in the spring of 1931, and the Tri-City Grocery Co. bought the Lucio warehouse at 16th and State Streets.

School boys and girls were urged to be "Tom Sawyers," whitewashing fences and in other ways keeping the community clean.

Granite City Township was created in 1932 to handle relief

assistance, taking over from Venice and Nameok Townships, which dividing line formerly intersected the city of Granite City.

Granite City Steel began modernizing its plant in 1936, and new homes were constructed.

In 1937, Roy Larsh replaced Elmer O. Hills as YMCA general secretary.

As a reminder that prosperity had not fully returned, 198 local people went bankrupt during the first ten months of 1937.

There was talk of creating a park at Horseshoe Lake as a WPA project, and of obtaining a river canal.

Prominent in various phases of life in the Quad-Cities was the Rev. Schermer brothers, Herman, Ben, Adolph, Joseph, Manlie, Peter and Dr. Jacob Schermer.

With the outbreak of World War II in 1939, Granite City firms gradually began producing war-related materials and the economic pendulum seemed firmly on the upswing.

The community went wild as Community High School won the state basketball championship in 1940.

But there was to be sorrow the following year as the nation entered World War II following the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.



HEADLINES IN MAY 1945 announce the surrender of Germany as employees of the Granite City Army Depot listened intently to incoming radio coverage of V-E Day.

City Army Depot listened intently to incoming radio coverage of V-E Day.

Wide Assortment of Cultural Activities Here

Granite City is rich in cultural activities.

Music has always been of major interest and in 1962 the Granite City school district exported a part of the local culture to Mexico—a tour was made by the Coolidge Junior High School Latin American rhythm ensemble at the request of the Mexican government.

Formed in 1958 by the Coolidge band director, Robert D. Todornoff, the 21-member ensemble at first took part in only limited local public appearances.

The following year, the young musicians gave 25 performances, including a television show, county vocal music festival, Washington University music clinic and performances for local groups.

During the 1960-61 academic year, 30 performances were given. In addition to a number of local concerts, the ensemble played at the national convention of music educators in Columbus, Ohio, took part in an Illinois education department television program, and played

during junior high concerts at Alton and Edwardsville.

The ensemble turned down an invitation to the music educators' national meeting in Chicago to concentrate on plans for the trip to Mexico. Still, time was found for 25 performances, including an Illinois Education Association meeting, an international-theme Girl Scout banquet and a United Nations Week celebration in Alton.

Rehearsals and performances were on students' leisure time, after school and during the evening.

Membership was voluntary, limited to members of the school's concert band who showed outstanding potential.

The summertime Mexican trip proved to be a memorable event for all members of the group. The U. S. State Department, through the embassies in Mexico, assisted.

The Granite City students played U. S. and Latin selections in Mexican factories, made a video-tape for television and a movie for the Mexican schools, and played before civic groups and the National School of Music.

They climaxed the trip with a performance at the presidential palace and a concert at the Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City.

Community Concerts
The Tri-City Community Concert Association was formed in 1953 with a membership of 891 persons.

Ernest A. Karandjoff was the first president, and the association brought many dozens of musical performances by outstanding artists to the Quad-Cities during the 1950s and early 1960s.

The association opened its first concert series in September 1953 with sponsorship of Alec Templeton, the world-famous blind pianist.

The association was affiliated with the national Community Music Association, which booked artists for several thousand such local organizations.

The association was regarded as providing an important training ground for young artists, giving many who later became well-known an apprenticeship in performing before audiences.

Brian Sullivan and Igor Goren of the New York Metropolitan Opera, violinists Cammella Wickes and Zvi Zeitlin, and the Tucson Arizona Boy's Choir were among those sponsored by the Tri-City Association.

The Netherlands Chamber Orchestra from Holland performed for the group in 1961.

Influence of Welsh
Granite City musical history dates back much farther than these examples.

Part of the intense love of music can be traced to Welsh families who began settling in the area of local steel mills in the early 1900s after production had halted at the Leeds-Roid Rolling Mill Co. in Elwood, Ind.

The newcomers were described as "deeply religious, fond of wit and music."

A majority found jobs at the steel plants, and they soon found a place for themselves in the community due to their uprightness and amiability.

St. David's Benevolent and Charitable Society and its Ladies' Auxiliary were established by those of Welsh extraction. It was named after the patron saint of Wales.

Yearly Eisteddfod
The group sang on frequent occasions throughout the year by Illinois and Missouri area.

It is best remembered for three annual events—the St. David's Day banquet held on March 1, a Welsh tea and the traditional Eisteddfod.

With a membership ranging from 75 to 90, the choral group remained active until about 1947.

Welsh customs were preserved in musical programs and social gatherings sponsored by the society, and the yearly Eisteddfod was an occasion for judging and rewarding artistic talent in several categories.

Contests were held in choir and solo singing, band music, drama, extemporaneous speaking, poetry and other fields.

In Welsh tradition, a ribbon with a bag containing the prize money was placed around the winner's neck.

Both the banquet and tea were festive events, being sponsored by the men and the auxiliary, respectively. Both drew large gatherings.

The auxiliary, formed in 1913, celebrated its 50th anniversary in April 1963.

Concerts in Park
Outdoor band concerts always have been a major attraction, including concerts in post-World War II conducted by John Tate and financed by a fund of the musicians' federation.

During the 1920s, public contributions were obtained to meet the costs of a concert series by the Granite City band, presented on Saturdays during the summer at Memorial Park, Edwardsville and Madison Avenue.

Tate recalled that 12-concert series were given for three successive seasons in the early 1920s at a bandstand where the Memorial Park war memorial fountain is located.

Upwards of 2,000 persons attended many of the programs, sponsored at the time by Granite City merchants.

Local musicians active in the concerts included Roy Sperry, Joseph Robbers, Arthur Caries, Omar Helmer, Paul Sabo, William Waters, Professor William Robbins, who also was active in music instruction, and William Drennan, described by Tate as "one of the finest baritone vocalists in the United States."

Previously, concerts were presented in the circular park which once dominated the heart of the Granite City business district.

The former main Granite City post office later was built in the midst of what was Circle Park. Angular streets and buildings displaced all remnants of the former recreation area, and then the site was restored to park purposes and named Civic Park when the post office was razed in the mid-1960s.

Granite City schools for many years have been teaching instrumental and vocal music to large numbers of students.

Current musical highlights include "Music Under the Stars" programs presented each summer at Wilson Park, and the Mississippi River Festival concerts now in their third year on the Southwestern campus of Southern Illinois University.

The River Festival features the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and also folk, rock and popular music soloists and groups.

Production at Granite City Firms Important to U. S. in World War II

The impact of World War II was immense on Granite City, which not only sent thousands of men to the armed forces but also materially aided the war effort through production of military supplies, equipment and ammunition.

Local industries converted from production of peacetime materials, and a \$140,000,000 war plant (now Phelps-Dodge) was built in Madison to make machine tools. This was later changed to truck axles and still later to ship anchors and railroad frames and wheels.

At the government's behest, sections were added to many of the existing Granite City plants to produce armament.

Rationing of Women Workers
The depression years' "alphabet soup" expanded further with A, B and C ration books and cards, and "R" production effort awards to Nesco, General Steel and other plants and such new federal agencies as OPA, WPB, OGD, WMC, DPC, WLB and USES.

Federal grants were used to operate day nurseries, enabling women here to help ease the industries' labor shortage.

Old aluminum and other metals were gathered by the public, which also responded to war bond sales rallies.

There was car sharing to conserve gasoline and tires.

There were practice blackouts so that the community would be prepared in the event of enemy air raids.

There were brownouts to conserve coal and electric power.

Meanwhile, local thoughts dwelled on the efforts of U. S. fighting men in foreign combat zones.

One family, Fryntkos, had five sons in the armed forces, simultaneously. Theodore, Vasil, Andrew, Harry and Vladimir.

"D Day" Prayers
When D Day launched the invasion of Europe, churches of all denominations held "prayer hour" services in the Quad-Cities.

A tabulation at war's end revealed that 131 Quad-City men and women had given their lives in the war. Memorial lists of war dead and veterans were prepared in all localities after World War II.

Atrocities films were shown at the Washington Theatre, but thoughts turned to peacetime issues as rapidly as local cities could force them away from the grim horrors of worldwide conflict.

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High Honor for Music Leader

Mrs. Bessie Morgan Reese of Granite City received a high honor in 1949 when she was asked by her former high school classmate, Wendell L. Wilkie, to direct the music when he formally accepted the Republican presidential nomination before a gathering of 125,000 in his home town, Elwood, Ind.

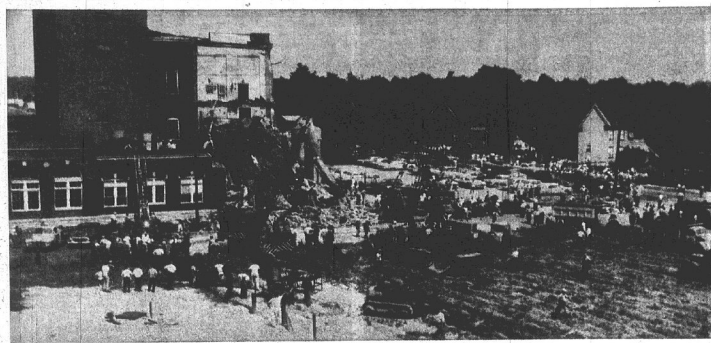
Formerly of Elwood, the Granite City music leader originated the idea of her former class presenting a plaque to the nominee on the same occasion.

Free mail delivery was begun in Granite City on Nov. 1, 1906, and was extended to East St. Louis in January 1911. The post office was maintained at Fred Lindley's grocery store.

riages and at right is one of the latest automobiles at the time of the photo. Also visible are numerous horse-drawn carriages.

VARIETY OF TRANSPORTATION is pictured in this view of 19th Street at Delmar Avenue, looking north. At left is one of the old horseless car-

riages and at right is one of the latest automobiles at the time of the photo. Also visible are numerous horse-drawn carriages.



RESCUE ACTIVITY following an explosion at the Nestle Co., Inc., plant, 21st and Adams Streets, Aug. 9, 1961, in which two workmen were killed and

six were injured. The damaged section of the coffee plant is in the left center foreground.

Peacetime Emphasis on Family Life, Labor Merger, New Buildings in City

Though they did not result in Page One headlines, marriages and births represented the leading story of the post-World War II years in Granite City.

Their impact on the population, leading to rapid growth of the community has had far-reaching effects.

Granite City observed its golden anniversary as a city with a three-day festival, and work began on a river canal and a bridge over it.

A national coal strike caused power "dimouts" and shut down the hot strip steel mill.

Strikes plagued Granite City Steel, General Steel, American Steel and National Enameling and Stamping in 1946, lasting six and a half months, six weeks, seven weeks and four months, respectively.

As the 1940s drew to a close, Granite City became isolated in its time views and finally accepted "fast time."

Park district and Salvation Army silver jubilees were celebrated at Labor

Day Festivals and application of fluoride to children's teeth began in the Venice, Granite City and Madison School systems.

Granite City High School won the state baseball championship and yearly Civic Achievement Awards were started.

In the '50s, Granite City and neighboring rural schools consolidated, with Madison and Venice also converting to community unit school districts.

Local volunteers and draftsmen fought in the Korean War.

The Community Chest became a United Fund, with 30-minute clubs formed.

Sandra Sloss, 13, won the national spelling championships, the Port of Granite City harbor was dedicated and a special census showed that Granite City had become the largest city in Madison county.

Madison and Venice authorized fluoridation of the water supply to fight dental decay but the City Council of Granite City blocked the program despite ap-

proval by citizens in an election.

The AFL and CIO councils merged, a large hospital annex was built after the public oversubscribed the drive goal, and the A. O. Smith Corp. and the Royal Crown Cola Co. established industries here.

Venice bought the McKinley Bridge and carried out an improvement program.

The last trolley in Illinois ran in the Quad-Cities in 1938.

The new main Granite City fire station was built and Illinois Power Co. began participating in development of electric power from atomic energy.

'60s A Busy Decade

As the 1960s dawned, five new schools and several school additions were opened.

A mental health clinic was established, major streets were widened and improved and street and business district lights were brightened.

New bank buildings were built.

A skyscraper office building

was constructed for Granite City Steel Co. at 20th and State Streets, and direct distance telephone dialing began.

A Namekoi Township hall and Granite City war memorial fountain were erected.

Township school treasurers were eliminated.

A new justice of the peace and justice magistrate system was instituted and water service was extended to Mitchell.

Plans were made for new recreational facilities, and Coolidge Junior High School's Latin American

resemble to a towered

Flames destroyed the Western Fire Brick Co. plant, operated by W. W. Hanlon and J. W. Mills, June 7, 1965. "Being somewhat isolated from heavily-traveled streets," it was not discovered until the fire had gained much headway, a correspondent reported. The location was 16th Street and Madison Avenue.

Lighting was responsible for a fire which leveled the Granite City pumping station July 14, 1967.

The oldest house in Granite City, owned by F. W. Niedringhaus, burned to the ground Nov. 17, 1912.

\$300,000 Blaze in 1913

Eight hundred carloads of ground alfalfa stored at the Granite City Lime and Cement Co., 20th Street railroad crossing, burned with the plant in a \$300,000 fire March 23, 1913.

A mother and her four children, aged four to 14, burned to death at their home Sept. 28, 1911, when a kerosene stove exploded.

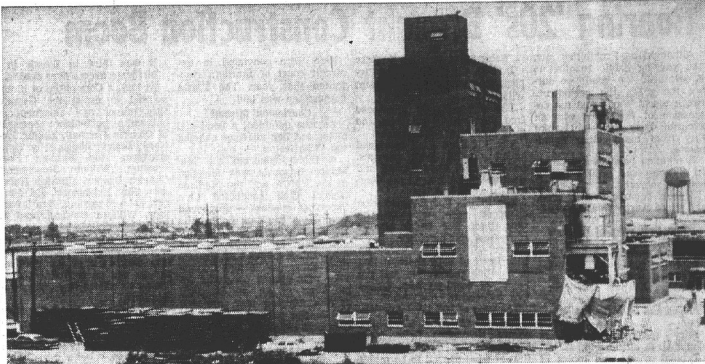
Druggist Henry Ratz' brother, John, was one of 40 killed in a fire at the Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, March 9, 1914.

The man for whom Heintzville is named, a timer, enjoyed entertaining by singing and playing his "Dutch pull-out," an accordion. Heintz operated a tin shop in the neighborhood which now bears his name.

Peter Senoyan, an Armenian by birth, operated the Victorian Hotel, Walnut Street and Pacific Avenue, where for many years an American flag could be seen waving daily from a pole on the roof. A one-time patrolman and court interpreter, he was believed to be the first World War I volunteer from this area.

E. R. Voorhees, one of the first undertakers here, operated a livery stable in the 1800 block of C Street. He was an embalmer, as was his wife, one of the first women to hold an embalming license. Active in fraternal lodges, he prided himself on the excellence of his team of horses.

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REBUILT AND ENLARGED PLANT of the Nestle Co. It reopened in 1963 after being partially destroyed in an explosion. The new plant at that

time could turn out 50 million jars of instant coffee annually. Today, it is the world's largest instant tea plant.

Fires Have Taken Big Toll in 75-Year Span

Often tragic and costly, fires figured prominently in the history of Granite City.

A brief recapitulation includes the Drummond Box Factory fire shortly after the turn of the century. Converted to a warehouse for hay and grain after being in operation for a decade, the factory building burned in a spectacular summer blaze.

Volunteer firemen were called out repeatedly during a four-day period to douse recurring fires started by the smoldering hay.

Flames destroyed the Western Fire Brick Co. plant, operated by W. W. Hanlon and J. W. Mills, June 7, 1965. "Being somewhat isolated from heavily-traveled streets," it was not discovered until the fire had gained much headway, a correspondent reported. The location was 16th Street and Madison Avenue.

Lighting was responsible for a fire which leveled the Granite City pumping station July 14, 1967.

The oldest house in Granite City, owned by F. W. Niedringhaus, burned to the ground Nov. 17, 1912.

\$300,000 Blaze in 1913

Eight hundred carloads of ground alfalfa stored at the Granite City Lime and Cement Co., 20th Street railroad crossing, burned with the plant in a \$300,000 fire March 23, 1913.

A mother and her four children, aged four to 14, burned to death at their home Sept. 28, 1911, when a kerosene stove exploded.

Druggist Henry Ratz' brother, John, was one of 40 killed in a fire at the Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, March 9, 1914.

The man for whom Heintzville is named, a timer, enjoyed entertaining by singing and playing his "Dutch pull-out," an accordion. Heintz operated a tin shop in the neighborhood which now bears his name.

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Damage of \$100,000 resulted Feb. 2, 1965, when fire struck the Steinberg Furniture Co., 1825 State St.

The Sunset Hills Country Club clubhouse burned July 23, 1966, at a loss of \$120,000.

A \$100,000 blaze occurred Aug. 6, 1966, at the Maryland Brite supermarket, 2206 Pontoon road.

Niedringhaus Avenue Blaze

Fire May 26, 1967, in the 900 and 1000 blocks of Niedringhaus Avenue burned three buildings and threatened four others.

Two firemen were hurt Dec. 26, 1967, as fire destroyed a naphthalene building at the Reilly Tar & Chemical Co.

On Dec. 12, 1968, a \$65,000 fire destroyed an 1830-32 Delmar Ave. building housing Club Delmar and Vaughn's Pharmacy.

A \$125,000 drug store fire at Gasen's in the Namekoi Village Shopping Center Aug. 9, 1969, was attributed to burglary arson.

Warehouse at Port

A nearly-completed \$50,000 frame warehouse, with capacity of 60,000 tons of fertilizer, was leveled by fire Dec. 14, 1969, at the Tri-City Regional Port.

Fire destroyed the Emmitt Jones Building and Supply Co. lumber yard Jan. 17, 1970.

The Big G grocery in the 2300 block of Madison Avenue burned to the ground March 13, 1970, causing \$300,000 damage and hospitalizing two firemen, including Chief Earl Froenberger.

Poor Boy John's Discount Store near Mitchell was destroyed by fire May 21, 1970, after vandals shot a transformer with a rifle, causing a short-circuit in the unit. A seven-year-old girl was pulled out of a car near the fire and was revived by Fireman Stanley Lucas after a high-voltage line fell on the car, knocking her unconscious.

On Aug. 6, 1970, fire destroyed a Tri-City Grocery Co. storage building at 16th and State Streets.

High School Fire

On Nov. 30, 1970, Granite City residents were shocked to learn that a massive fire had destroyed the auditorium at Granite City High School, causing between \$80,000 and \$1 million damage. The school was closed for a week while damage from the fire was cleaned up. Soon after school resumed, plans to rebuild the destroyed section were announced.

Fire on Jan. 29, 1971, gutted a four-unit apartment building in the 2100 block of Delmar Ave., injuring three firemen.

On Feb. 9, 1971, flames caused \$50,000 damage to half of the lanes at Tri-Mor Bowl.

The Rose Bowl restaurant, Namekoi Road at Madison Avenue, was closed by a \$200,000 fire July 3, 1971.

Nothing New Under the Sun, Including the Practice of Wearing Beards

Colorful personalities were represented among the "old timers" active in the early civic life of Granite City.

Any list of personal sketches of men of the pioneer days in the community. Formerly a mill worker, he later operated a confectionery store, where he always had a cigar in his mouth

and was described as a "great talker."

He was the type of person who was mentioned in nearly every conversation taking place in the community. Formerly a mill worker, he later operated a confectionery store, where he was killed by a robber.

"Old Judge" Kinder, police magistrate, was a thin, tall striking individual noted for his "egg and costs" fines.

"Black Bear" Winkelmeyer, richly endowed with dark hair, used his nickname as the name of the establishment when he

opened a tavern in Granite City.

Paul Lynch, political czar and unofficial leader of the Welsh segment of the community, was a heavy-set man who served as superintendent of the hot mill at what is now Granite City Steel Co.

One of the most aristocratic appearing Quad-Cityans was C. D. McCauland, realtor for whom local streets and additions are named. He owned a beautiful show horse which he rode in local parades.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. First copy of a Tri-Cities Chamber of Commerce industrial development brochure being presented in 1962 to Chamber President Paul H. Lichtenberger (left) by C. E. Townsend, chairman of the Chamber's industrial development committee at that time.



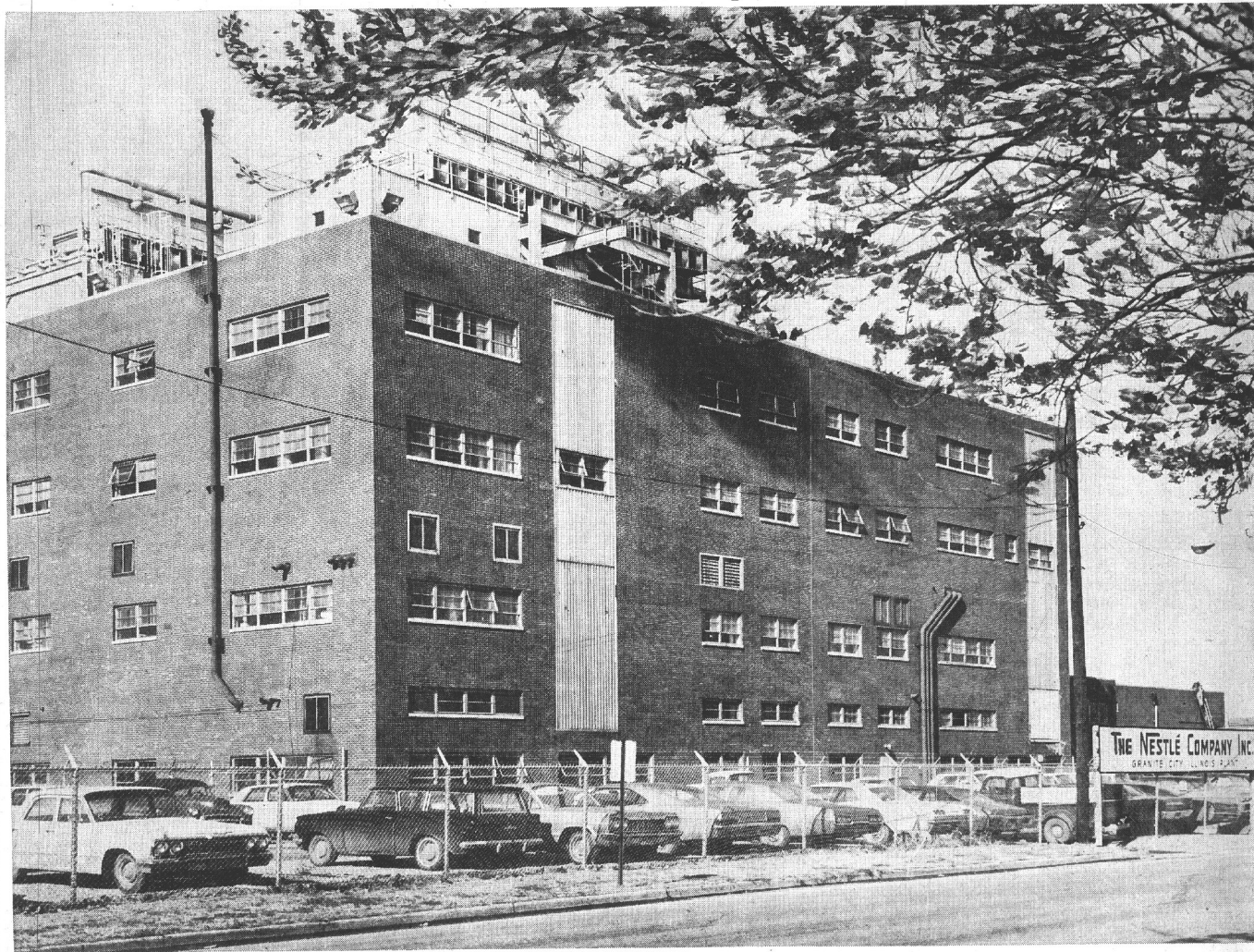
MISS SOPHIA PRATHER, for whom the junior high school is named. She is pictured second from the left in this photo taken at the 1921 cornerstone ceremony for the Lincoln Place Community House, where she served as supervisor for 14 years. Pictured, left to right, are Carl Howard, nephew of Clarence Howard of the Commonwealth Steel Co., which donated the building; Miss Prather; an unidentified woman; and Mrs. Jessie Beam and Mrs. Effa Smith Humphrey.



GRANITE CITY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT ready for action, as shown in this photo taken about 1915. The fire chief

at that time was Fred Stegelmeyer, seated at the right in the fire truck.

DIAMOND JUBILEE SALUTE TO GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS



Home of The World's Largest Instant Tea Plant



THE NESTLÉ COMPANY, INC.

2101 ADAMS STREET, GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS



ROBERT SCHUESSLER
PLANT MANAGER

Park-Recreation System Nationally Known, Attracts Many Residents to Granite City Area

The Granite City Park District, created by an election on Feb. 19, 1921, has developed a comprehensive park-playground-recreation program considered to be perhaps the best in the nation.

The park district is a strong plus-factor in the decisions by many old and new residents to make their homes in Granite City.

There has been extensive state and national recognition, with both Thomas E. Paulett and William Milton Worthen reaching the presidency of the Illinois Association of Park Districts.

Cooperation With University
The Granite City park system currently has a cooperative arrangement with Southern Illinois University under which physical education, health and recreation students receive credit for time spent working and learning in the park district.

Originally formed to remove railroad tracks from the north side of 24th Street and to beautify both sides of the street, the district later began operation of Wilson, Memorial and Triangle Parks, developed other play areas, and acquired the Lincoln Place Community Center.

Spacious Wilson Park is noted for its swimming pool, gardens,

holiday festivals and "Music Under the Stars" concerts.

The park district in September 1963 purchased 17-acre Worthen Park, naming it for its lone remaining charter board member, and developed it partially by the spring of 1964. It has since been expanded to 27 acres.

Worthen also was honored in September 1963 by election as president of the state park districts association.

Civic Park, Ice Rink
In 1965, the park system acquired the former downtown post office and converted the site into triangular Civic Park. Citizens and businesses contributed \$29,000 to finance the undertaking.

The same year, a motion picture of the Granite City park program was shown nationally. Granite Cityans voted 1,225 to 314 on Dec. 18, 1965, to build a Wilson Park ice skating rink-recreation center and it opened on Oct. 27, 1967, being dedicated Nov. 12, 1967.

This year, the park district purchased a Franklin Avenue building to establish a new recreation center.

Brown Is Superintendent
Harold Brown has been superintendent of the park district since 1962. The superintendents have been Ernst Sieveking, John Smick, A. M. Wilson, Sam Basan in 1957, Oswald Williams



WILSON PARK FORMAL GARDENS in the construction stage during the early 1920s. This view is looking east from 27th Street.

from 1958-1962, and Supt. and Henry R. Gabriel, 1969 to present.

The original park board consisted of Kelahan, Worthen, Costley, Schooley and Martin G. Stanek.

Gabriel Heads Board
The present five commissioners are President Gabriel, Vice-President Loman, Clarence

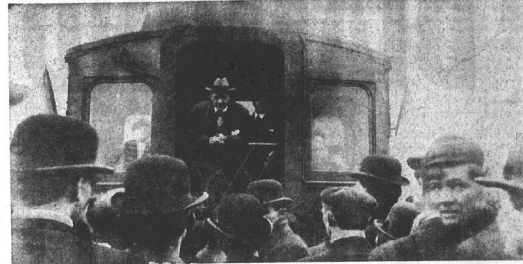
Barry Loman, 1957-66; Paul Schuler, 1966-67; Loman, 1967-68; William Kozayak, 1968-69;

On the board continuously

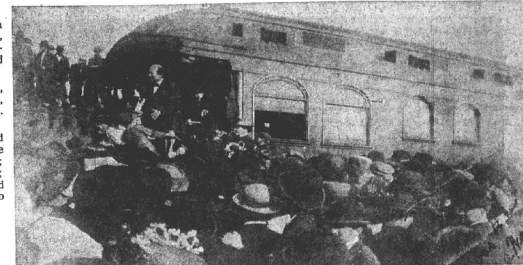
since it was created, Worthen leads with 50 years of service, compared to 34 for Walter Arbogast, 22 for Griff Hodge and 20 for Loman.

Paulett served 18 years, Schooley 16, Baumeyer also 16, Arthur Cariss 14 and Arthur L. Laur also 14.

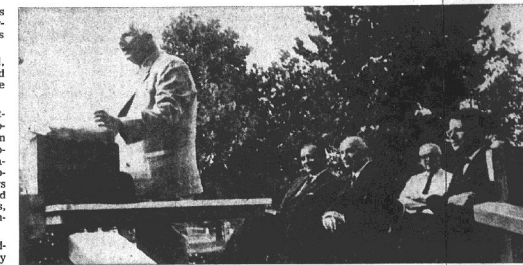
Costley, Earl Bloomquist and Milton Allen each served on the park board for eight years; Kelahan and Schuler, six; Stanek and Kozayak, four; and Gabriel and Thompson, two years each.



SPEAKING FROM A TRAIN, Eugene Debs, Socialist Party candidate for the U.S. Presidency, made a brief campaign stop in Granite City on Oct. 24, 1908.



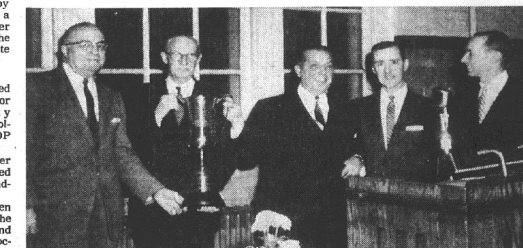
WHISTLE STOPPING IN GRANITE CITY. William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, visited Granite City on his campaign route Oct. 19, 1908.



VISITING DIGNITARIES in Granite City for Labor Day festivities in 1965 included U.S. Senator Paul H. Douglas, speaking, Cong. Melvin Price (middle) and State Sen. Paul Simon (right), now lieutenant governor, Mayor Partney is second from the left and State Rep. Lloyd C. Harris of Granite City is second from the right.



JULIUS AND MATHILDA ROSENBERG FAMILY on May 1, 1899. They moved to Granite City from Madison in 1893 and resided, at 19th and State Streets. Julius Rosenberg was elected mayor of Granite City for two two-year terms, serving from 1899 to 1903. From left to right are Helen Rosenberg Niederberg, William S. Rosenberg, Jeanie Rosenberg Frankel, Perle Rosenberg Barnfield, and Mathilda, Julius and Herbert Rosenberg.

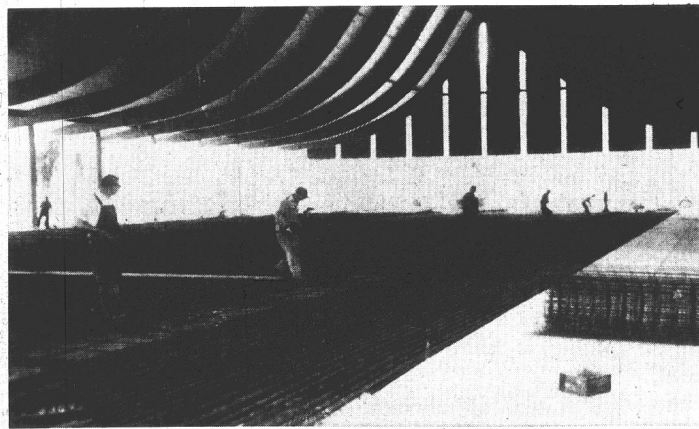


CIVIC ACHIEVEMENT AWARD winners honored in 1958 for a successful St. Elizabeth Hospital fund drive, shown at the ninth annual Associated Retailers award banquet. Left to right are award recipients G. W. Hoelscher, John N. Marshall and Charles P. Whitehead; Randall Robertson, who made the presentation; and A. W. Morris III, master-of-ceremonies.



RESTFUL SPOT to spend the afternoon in the 1920s was Memorial Park between Niedringhaus Avenue at left and 21st Street. At extreme left is McKinley School; old St. Elizabeth Hospital at 21st

and Iowa Streets is in the background, behind the bandstand. Today the area is still a park, with a color-lighted water fountain located where the bandstand stood.



OVER EIGHT MILES of pipe for the refrigerant were installed in Granite City's ice skating rink during construction in 1967.

**75th
ANNIVERSARY**

Trattler's

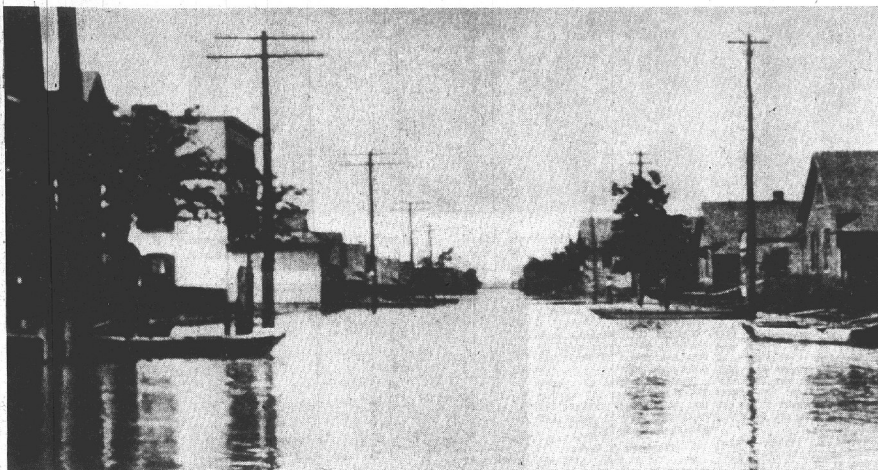
**75th
ANNIVERSARY**

In the beginning with a capital of \$100 Joseph Trattler started a business to fulfill his ambitions and dreams which were this man's heritage. At times it was a hard, rocky road and Joe Trattler knew hard times. But Joe stuck to his ideals of quality and good service which developed today's Trattlers. These same ideals are built in the business today with Joe's son-in-law and grandson fulfilling his dreams come true.

**And Today, Looking Back, But Always Looking Ahead
Trattler's Wishes Granite City and All Their
Many Friends and Customers
A Happy 75th Anniversary!!**

From the Linder Family and Employees at

Trattler's



ROWBOATS CAME IN HANDY at State and 18th Streets during the flood of 1903. The building at left where the skiff is tied is Dalton's Saloon.



ONLY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION during the 1903 flood was by boat. In this photo of the 1700 block of D Street, the water had reached the bottom of main-floor windows on the building.

Mayor of Granite City Killed at Pump Station During the 1903 Flood

The most widely destructive occurrence in the history of the Quad-Cities is the dubious distinction accorded the flood of 1903.

A look backward to the events of 88 years ago seems appropriate on the occasion of Granite City's diamond jubilee.

Unusually heavy layers of snow had accumulated in western ranges of the Rocky Mountains in the winter of 1903.

The spring thaw swelled the Missouri and Mississippi and built up pressure on the levees. When the Madison levee broke in early June, parts of Venice, Brooklyn, East St. Louis and Madison were blanketed with water.

The next day, railroad embankments holding back the water in North Venice broke and the damage spread northward.

On this same day, the Cross levee north of Granite City crumbled and brown water rushed into West Granite City and Hungary Hollow, reaching the eaves of homes.

Granite City proper was protected for a time by high roads of the Wabash, Big Four and Chicago & Alton railroads. But this was not to last.

Eyewitness Account
Carl Pierce, a Granite City resident at the time, recalled seeing "water pouring over the tracks in three-tracked falls over a mile long."

"Coal sheds and loose wood from houses in the Hollow had floated away and were lined up along the brink of the falls."

Water at 18th and State Streets rose to knee depth and then reached the first-floor level.

Refugees from Venice, Madison and West Granite City had to move again, finally setting up tents and moving into vacant railroad cars.

A newspaper account related that on the night of June 8, two hundred families left Granite City by train for Springfield and other areas, while 2,000 more stood on the depot platform clamoring to be taken to safety.

"Railroads later began running excursion trains into Granite City and many people came to view the flood conditions," Pierce wrote.

"Owners of motor launches and small steamboats shipped passengers at 18th and State for sightseeing tours through inundated areas."

Grocers and vegetable dealers sent out peddlers in rowboats to aid marooned housewives.

Death of Mayor
When engines halted at the city pumping station, Mayor John Edwards went there to help get the pumps operating again.

A native of Wales who came here from Indiana in 1901 and was elected mayor on a Labor

Party ticket only six weeks earlier, Edwards was carrying a gas lantern.

It ignited gas leaking from a fuel tank, and he suffered fatal burns in the resulting explosion, dying nine days later.

By June 24, levees and railroad embankments holding a trapped water were being cut.

A dike protecting the Merchants Bridge was opened, the railroad tracks being shored up temporarily with rocks.

Those ordered to vacate railroad cars moved to tents set up at a used wire mill until they could return to their homes.

Flood waters extensively damaged the Venice power plant. The Stamping Works and American Steel were shut down.

Street cars were put out of service for a long period, and a fire resulting from the flood destroyed two buildings of the Markle Lead Works.

Countless houses in the "lower end" were destroyed — with only the granite cooking utensils salvaged — and many other dwellings and businesses were badly damaged. The total loss was estimated in the millions of dollars.

Excellent Fishing
Even such a tragedy had its humorous sidelights. Many of them dealt with stories about the size of fish caught during the high water, and some were true.

A long—seven and a half feet

—and heavy—298 pounds— alligator gar was among the specimens caught.

Those in flood refuge camps raised national flags to designate different areas — including England, Poland, Hungary and Italy.

Wooden sidewalks literally moved out from underfoot, and sections were used by youngsters as rafts.

Improved Control of River
Flooding continued to pose a threat to the Quad-City community for many years afterward although there has been no further general inundation since 1903.

Floods of that severity are no longer regarded as possible, in view of the present system of river control.

While the mighty Mississippi has been the major water menace, rainfall also has caused heavy flooding damage.

Such a downpour on Oct. 17, 1905, damaged cover lines and curbs newly installed during paving of Niedringhaus Avenue.

On July 15, 1909, the Granite City Press and Herald took pains to report: "Hundreds of homes are not under water in Venice and Brooklyn did not work on the levee last night. The flood has not weakened the embankment."

"The Tri-Cities are not in danger of being inundated. Neither is Granite City menaced

by back water, despite the fact that the St. Louis papers say so."

Flood damage was recorded in 1915, and some local farms were flooded in 1927.

A Gabaret Island dike broke in 1929, causing some problems, and flooding of farms in June 1935 resulted in losses estimated at \$100,000.

Bridge Forced to Close
Flooding also was experienced in 1942, and the following year a levee break flooded Highway 66 and closed the Chain of Rocks Bridge from May 22 until July 12.

In 1944, E. G. Schmitt, chairman of the central control body of all war councils in the Quad-Cities, led a successful fight against a serious flood threat.

High school students and citizens volunteered to fill sandbags.

Typhoid shots were given in August 1946 as a cloudburst rather than a levee break caused \$250,000 flood damage.

Worst hit were Wilson Park and adjacent streets, Community Heights, Pontoon Beach, Tri-City Park, parts of West Granite and the northeastern area of Madison, where waters reached a depth of seven feet in some places.

With the highway topped by 27 feet of water, the Chain of Rocks Bridge was closed for 17 days during flooding in June and July 1947.

Stamping Works Parent Firm of Granite City Steel Co.

Though no longer in existence here, the National Enameling & Stamping Co. for many years was the key industry in the Quad-Cities.

Parent firm of Granite City Steel Co., the stamping works led directly to the establishment of Granite City, which was named for its graniteware products.

Fred W. Kottmeier rose from office boy to assistant manager after becoming associated with the infant firm 80 years ago. He was interviewed by the Press-Record in 1962 and gave the following account of the Granite City industry, which grew from a tin shop to the world's largest producer of household and kitchen utensils.

"Founding of the National Enameling and Stamping Co., Inc. in 1899 was a noteworthy and important event in the history of American industry."

"It was in 1893 that one of the Niedringhaus brothers began in a small way as a tinner. Later, the tin shop was incorporated as the St. Louis Stamping Co. In 1899, this corporation became part of Nesco."

Metal Originally Imported
"Granite iron ware was the principal product of the factory at Second Street and Cass Avenue, St. Louis."

"Many tons of sheets used for manufacture of the products were imported from Europe, transported to East St. Louis, and then re-consigned via ferry boat and transferred by trucks to the East Avenue works."

"Tinplate consumed in the production of stamped tinware, placed tinware and Japanese ware was imported from England and Wales."

"The St. Louis Stamping Co. was the original producer, in America, of hot-dipped tinplate."

"Excessive delays in making deliveries from Europe, as well as high tariffs, resulted in the construction of rolling mills in North St. Louis for production of black sheets."

Embossed Dinner Plates
"Steel bars obtained from domestic mills were rolled into coils and used for fabrication of enam-

eled ware, and some tonnage was reduced to lighter gauges for conversion into tinplate."

"There was during the early 1890s that the company produced physical evidence, at a banquet of sheet steel manufacturers, of an abundant supply of embossed dinner plates manufactured from St. Louis tinplate."

"At approximately the same time, an idea was conceived by the founders of the St. Louis Stamping Co. and the Granite iron rolling mill—later Granite City Steel Co.—to locate their growing manufacturing business in an area offering greater opportunities for expansion."

"Farm lands in Madison county, just across the Mississippi River from north St. Louis, offered possibilities for the expansion and resulted in founding of the City of Granite City."

"Importance of Granite City as a manufacturing center is recognized by the most experienced captains of industry."

"As it must be admitted that Granite City's record, with many important industries represented, an investment of many millions of dollars, is unlikely to be outdone by many communities for years to come."

"The transformation of a village into a modern city has been an outstanding example of American genius and enterprising."

Ideal Location
"The city was laid out and organized by F. G. and William F. Niedringhaus, St. Louis manufacturers who for many years were among the largest employers of labor in the city."

"This work was done in St. Louis and was transferred here. Proud of their product, they named the new city for it of five-gallon 'blitzkrieg' cans designed to hold fuel or water and to float with all but the top quarter inch submerged."

Used to keep strategic supplies almost invisible as they were being accumulated in warehouses, cans were credited with materially aiding the war effort."

"In 1898, the city was incorporated, and the change which took place during the next decade was nothing less than marvelous."

"About 1899-60, when traveling in Germany, W. F. Niedringhaus had viewed vitreous enamelling plants in operation."

"There he seemed to locate answers to production problems of real value in the manufacture of cooking utensils for the United States. After he conferred with his brother by cable, they decided to purchase the processes and about 1892 began enamelling in St. Louis."

Single-Coat Process
"Selling price of this triple and quadruple-coat enameled ware had to be so high it could be sold only in a limited market."

"Thus, experiments were conducted with a single-coated tin-dipped grayware. Patents covering this new process were obtained in 1876, and it eventually became known as Nesco royal grayware."

"Granite rocks or boulders were obtained from Missouri quarries. These were heated to a degree of redness and then raked into tanks of cold water, which made crushing them an easy matter."

"This material was pulverized to the fineness of wheat flour and formed one of the principal ingredients of enamel."

"Pulverized granite stone later was supplied by the use of silica and spars. The special clay, required for holding enamel in suspension and for mottling royal grayware, was located accidentally after being shipped from central Missouri by a farmer to a commission agent."

"After being reduced and mixed with liquified enamel, it was used for coating the original granite iron ware."

"This work was done in St. Louis and was transferred here. Proud of their product, they named the new city for it of five-gallon 'blitzkrieg' cans designed to hold fuel or water and to float with all but the top quarter inch submerged."

Used to keep strategic supplies almost invisible as they were being accumulated in warehouses, cans were credited with materially aiding the war effort."

"In later years, the production of roasters, casseroles and other electrical appliances was transferred to the company's plant in Jacksonville, Ill."

"During World War II, National Enameling and Stamping produced hundreds of thousands of five-gallon 'blitzkrieg' cans designed to hold fuel or water and to float with all but the top quarter inch submerged."

Used to keep strategic supplies almost invisible as they were being accumulated in warehouses, cans were credited with materially aiding the war effort."

"What today would be a miniature part of the rolling mills was a plant of large tonnage capacity at that time, producing tons upon tons of sheets daily to be converted into Nesco products at the main Nesco plant on Niedringhaus Avenue."

Founders, Leaders of Firm
Kottmeier, himself active in the civic life of Granite City for many years, displayed keen recollection of names and dates when interviewed."

He recalled that when Nesco was formed in 1899, participants other than the Niedringhaus family included F. A. W. Kieckhefer of Kieckhefer Brothers and Co., Milwaukee; W. H. Matthai and George W. Knapp of Matthai, Ingram and Co., Baltimore; and Frederick Haberman and A. M. Steinhardt of Haberman Manufacturing Co., New York."

"F. G. Niedringhaus, nationally known as a member of the U. S. Congress, was president of Nesco to 1907, F. A. W. Kieckhefer to 1918 and G. W. Niedringhaus to 1924."

After 1925, the job of expanding and strengthening the business was under the leadership of President Alfred J. Kieckhefer, whose son is now on the Granite City Steel Co. board. A separate steel firm was formed in 1927."

"Along with the original graniteware products, the company produced Nesco automatic electric roasters, casseroles and broilers. Nesco industrial products and steel vessels."

"In later years, the production of roasters, casseroles and other electrical appliances was transferred to the company's plant in Jacksonville, Ill."

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They were patterned after containers initially used by Nazi forces in the drive against Norway."

The plant also produced steel drums, food containers, and chemical and surface products."

Proud of the industry's record, Kottmeier was saddened by the curtailment of its local operations after the Wolfson interest in the company was sold to the New York Shipbuilding Corp. acquired control of a majority of Nesco stock about 1959."

Nesco executives active here besides Kottmeier included O. J. Heyer, John F. Blackie, Frank J. Kieckhefer and Lyle Guiley, the latter now president of Granite City Steel Co."

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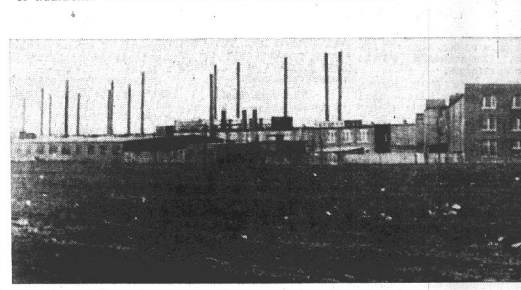
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DRAINAGE PROBLEM in 1957 caused water to accumulate at the 25th Street and Madison Avenue intersection. Several autos' were caught by the water trap when the drivers thought they could make it through. Installation of additional stormwater lines later corrected the situation.



NATIONAL ENAMELING & STAMPING CO. surrounded by acres of open land at the turn of the century, when the company employed over 1,500 men. National Enameling & Stamping, together with the Granite City Steel Works, were erected by F. G. Niedringhaus and William F. Niedringhaus and were the first two industries in Granite City.



IVY COVERED WALLS were a part of the Granite City Industrial Center located at Benton and Niedringhaus Avenues in this 1959 photo. The center housed the businesses of Nesco Steel Barrel

Co., Hubbell Metal Inc., Caine Steel Co., Granite City Metal Decorating Co. and A. H. Sales Co. It is the site of the National Enameling & Stamping Co., ancestor of several local major industries.

Interested Citizenship by Granite City Residents Paved Way to Progress of Area

When thoughts turn to history, as is inevitable in the observance of a city's 75th anniversary, this question arises: what are the real ingredients of history?

Are they people, places, events, buildings or what? Probably each topic furnishes part of the answer.

But the individuals stand out in memory somewhat more than do the stone, mortar and bricks, important as the latter were.

Who were the persons who, fleetingly or for long periods, crossed the stage and left their mark on local history? Many are deceased, but others are still active.

There were George M. Childs and Herman Fleischman, who were "Judge" T. W. Kinder, Granite City police magistrate until being defeated in 1908.

Starred Brass Band

There was George Eisenmayr, who helped organize the first Granite City volunteer fire department and started the first brass band consisting of 31 instruments.

Edward Wagner, president of the Wagner Brewery, Dr. F. E. Tulley, Thomas F. Leyden, an early Granite City member of the East Side Levee and Sanitary District board.

Henry Fehling, who owned large tracts of land later sold to the Niedringhaus interests.

Congressman William Rodenberg, in office from 1902 to 1922. Congressman William H. Baltz, Congressman "Cal" Johnson.

A. E. McGowan, Carpenters' Local 63 business agent, Roy Huggins, secretary of Painters' Local 120.

Joe Mueller, president, and T. M. Cavanaugh, secretary of the Tri-City Central Trades Council.

August Ruwisch, who came to the U. S. in 1847 at the age of 20, married Miss Minnie Lueders and lived to the age of 83. John Morgan, Ben Jones, David Morgan, Bill Lynch, Walter and Sam Davis, early Welsh settlers.

Dr. R. D. Luster, Professor W. L. Robbins, conductor of an orchestra which featured violins and cornets.

U. S. Secretary of Labor

James J. Davis, former Granite City, who rose from a rolling mill employee to U. S. Secretary of Labor and returned here often to make public addresses.

John Wedig, who died in Granite City in October 1925 at the age of 101, leaving a \$48,000 estate.

Archibald Boyd, Granite City, 1926 president of the Illinois Contractors' Association. Mike Welch, a barber, Arthur T. Mooney, Commonwealth Plant works manager.

There was Mark Henson, president of the First National Bank from the time it was founded in 1900. Father D. J. Ryan of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, elevated to Monsignor in 1935, 16 months before his death.

Mrs. Fannie Allison, a teacher at Nameoki from 1879 to 1883, in Venice 1881 to 1893 and in Madison 1893 to 1927.

Miss Sophia Prather, "Little Mother of Lincoln Place," who came here as a teacher and switched to social welfare work.

In 1920, when Clarence Howard established the Community House, she became its supervisor and taught physical education and general instruction classes for thousands of youngsters. The center became the hub of Lincoln Place youth activities. Prather Junior High School is named for her.

District, National Offices

Dr. Phillip M. Dale, Granite

City, elected Rotary district governor in 1938. Rev. Dr. A. Ralph Lynn, who attained the same office.

George T. Wilkins Sr., who came to Madison from Thebes, Ill., in 1943 to become school superintendent and later was Madison County school superintendent, 1953 district Rotary governor and state superintendent of public instruction.

Arthur Roseman and Gene H. Sternberg, Optimist district governors, the latter becoming international president. Edwin F. Wagner, president of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages.

M. S. Darrow, Barber Asphalt Co. plant manager until becoming ill in 1940, who together with S. S. Eagles of American Car and Foundry Co. organized the Manufacturers Association and alternated with Eagles for many years as president of the association.

Cy Hughes, "best grandpa swimmer in the U. S.," in July 1940 swam from Alton to St. Louis.

His manager, Scott Powell, claimed that a record of five hours and 27 minutes for the 23-mile distance was set by Hughes, who was 41 years old.

"River" Travel

Henry J. VanBibber, who between 1915 and 1940 crossed the Mississippi River enough times to have gone 12½ times around the world. His job? McKinley Bridge bus driver.

Jacob Mueller, Bend Road, who cited "normal living" habits in observing his 101st birthday in 1940.

Henry Branding, 35 years, Nameoki Township highway commissioner, school trustee and local resident 71 years.

Walter Roman, Nameoki Township farmer and resident 82 years until his death in 1941. Local buyer for a large Chicago potato syndicate, he served as Nameoki highway commissioner many years and sold land which has become the site of the Granite City Steel Co.

William W. Hanlon, Granite City Steel general superintendent 33 years, president of Western Fire Brick Co., president of the former Granite City National Bank.

Gilbert Close, Commonwealth Plant public relations director and former confidential secretary to President Woodrow Wilson.

John MacIsaac, Nesco real estate representative, once president of the Granite City Gas Co., Third Ward alderman from 1920 to 1918, acting mayor, bank director, Real Estate Exchange president and for 15 years president of St. Peter's Evangelical Church.

First Fire Chief

Fred Stengelmeier, a Nesco employee 54 years and first Granite City fire chief, serving 16 years as chief.

Frank Troeckler, president of the East St. Louis Cyclone Insurance Co., who came to Chouteau Township in 1870, served as supervisor for many terms and was first auditor of Madison County, from 1912 to 1920.

Review

Harry Carp, who filled the pockets of young visitors in his store with lollipops. He was regarded as founder of the Associated Retailers in 1924.

Fred G. Lueders, born in a log cabin on a farm now occupied by the coke plant, who originally rented and operated a farm in partnership with

Fred Vorwald. He later operated the Fehling farm and served on the County Board of Review.

Jerry Lahey, Madison village trustee from 1905 to 1941, whose sons-in-law established the Pieper Funeral Home in Granite City, Straube Funeral Home in Edwardsville and Willis Mortuary in Auburn, Ill.

War Council Commander

There was Herman F. Huxel, lifelong resident and a Fourth Ward alderman, who was commander in World War II of the Central Control Council, an organization of all local war councils. Joining him in operation of the Huxel Electric Co. was his brother, William.

Edward C. Pauly and Charles A. Pauly, architects, sons of Architect Charles Pauly Sr., who were designers of the McKinley, Central and Niedringhaus Schools, Granite City Library, Elmer Lodge, Masonic Temple, Moose building, Tri-City Grocery warehouses and some of the Tri-City Grocery stores.

Morris Glik, philanthropist and operator of a Madison department store beginning in 1905. Largest contributor for a Madison swimming pool, he founded a visiting nurse organization and furnished a children's ward at St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Builder of Mounds Club

Harry Murdoch, real estate promoter and businessman who began as a beer truck driver, became a liquor distributor and, before his death, bred race horses and pedigreed cattle on a farm near Fairmont Race Track.

He sponsored a flying endurance contest at the old Will Airport in Nameoki and, with others, built and operated the Mounds Country Club, elaborate night club and gambling casino.

He also financed policy games and was one of the largest slot machine operators during their heyday in Madison and St. Clair Counties.

Edward Southwick and his sons, Harry and Frank, who operated a sheet metal works, hardware store and plumbing and heating business.

Dr. F. O. Johnson, physician in Nameoki and Granite City from 1903 until his death in 1945.

First Street Car Line

George Miller, captain of a Mississippi River ferry boat, operator of the first street car line—three electric cars ran on 18th, Adams and 21st Streets and Madison Avenue to the river—and a newspaper dealer 38 years.

James Popovsk, who organized the Madison County Foreign Languages Association at the start of World War II, sold thousands of dollars worth of war bonds and aided many war activities.

Operator of the Standard Calendar Co., he helped organize the Podkrepa Society, which he headed several terms.

Barnett Massie, jeweler here from 1906 to his death in 1947. Dr. L. D. Darner, physician here from 1913 to 1947 and chairman of the Granite City Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

Dr. John H. Phillips, physician here 20 years who headed the hospital staff several times. Dr. Harry P. Reuss, active here 41 years and onetime instructor of nurses at St. Elizabeth Hospital.

Dr. E. M. Arnovitz, Granite City physician 32 years. Dr. Henry Hamm, dentist from 1901 to 1955.

Harold J. Bandy, trial lawyer from 1906 to 1947 noted for his courtroom prowess, son of Judge James M. Bandy and nephew of Judge M. R. Sullivan.



INITIAL OFFICERS of the Tri-City Retail Merchants Association, which came into existence in February 1906. They were, left to right, William Champion, president; Ernst Hatcher, vice-

president; F. H. Strackeljah, secretary; F. Dahmus, treasurer; and W. R. Woodson, sergeant-at-arms.

Joseph Carl Ranft, who opened a local bottling plant in 1913.

Fred W. Kottmeier, first president of the YMCA and simultaneous president of Granite City grade and high schools districts, with 33 years' total service on the school boards and 56 years at the National Enameling and Stamping Co.

Edward L. Maher, second oldest practicing lawyer in Granite City at the time of his death in 1948. Judge Armin Weiss, justice of the peace 33 years.

John R. Kelahan, who came here in 1888 and was first president of the Granite City park board.

Jacob Holsinger, local Metropolitan Life insurance manager

entering the insurance business himself in 1910, YMCA vice-president in 1925 and "Y" treasurer from 1926 to 1943.

Benjamin Schermer, grocer and hardware store operator who helped organize the Boy Scout Council, Merchants' Association, Camp Rankin and Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois.

He worked for sewage and drainage relief, flood control, adequate roads and charity work and aided Community Chest and YMCA drives.

Words of Wisdom

Charles W. Pershall, philanthropist and founder of the Tri-City Grocery Co., who once said, "A man's business generally is as good as his golf is poor."

Herman L. Hieronymus, secretary-treasurer of the Central Trades Council and Labor Temple Association and treasurer of the Community Chest.

Elmer McNary, Granite City steel co. night superintendent,

founder of the Granite City Daily Record and builder of a furniture store building at 19th Street and Delmar Avenue.

Dr. Robert Webster Binney, native of Madison County who practiced medicine in Granite City from 1897 until shortly before his death in 1952.

Joseph Trattler, founder of Trattler's clothing store in 1907.

Dawson Pugh, library board president 11 years and Granite City Steel hot strip department superintendent. Charles H. Theis, operator of insurance and realty firm and president of the Home Abstract and Title Co.

John F. Berger, Madison school board president, First Granite City Savings and Loan president 1929-45, St. Peter Evangelical and Reformed Church president and founder of a monument works.

Attorney, Judge

Robert H. Larner, police magistrate, library board president, Granite City grade school board president and high school secretary. Roland W. Griffith Sr., Venice city attorney, Granite City attorney and school attorney, county state's attorney 1938-40 and circuit judge 11 years.

John H. Kleinschmidt, Granite City Steel paymaster, alder-

man, lay preacher, grade school board member and city inspector.

Thomas E. Paulett, park president nine years and Illinois Association of Park Districts president.

Wesley Lueders, city judge 1938-57 and former city corporation counsel who practiced law in Granite City 34 years until passing away in 1957.

Librarian 41 Years

Mrs. Olive Belle Stallings, Granite City librarian 1917-58. Julius Gorbie, baker 30 years and later a restaurateur.

Avery Carp, store operator 36 years, chairman of the first Granite City Halloween parade and organizer of annual City Achievement Awards.

He was a founder of the Jewish Federation of Southern Illinois, National Conference of Christians and Jews in St. Louis and Southern Illinois, and St. Louis Veterans' Center.

Harry Swan, theatre manager 25 years, Chamber of Commerce president and Community Chest drive chairman.

Henry D. Karandjeff, former president of the Illinois Bankers Association and for many years volunteer Madison County U. S. savings bond chairman.

Harold R. Fischer, banker and president of Southern Illinois University.

11 'Young Men Of Year' Named

A "young man of the year" has been selected annually for 11 years by independent judging panels and honored by Granite City Jaycees.

The "distinguished service award" recipients have been Earl Parsons, for 1960; Arthur Weizer, 1961; Robert Dan Todoff, 1962; Earl Dotzauer, 1963; William F. Winter, 1964; William Thoele, 1965; Loren Davis, 1966; Dr. George T. Wilkins Jr., 1967; Irvin Slate Jr., 1968; Boyd Presley, 1969; and Ted Ellerman, 1970.

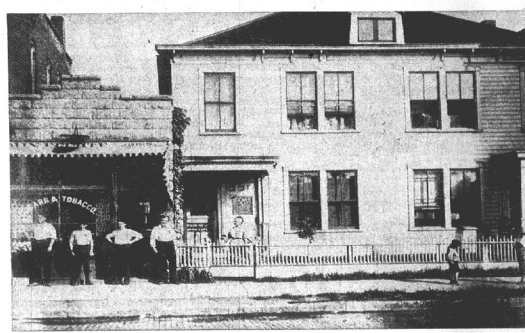
The recognition of community service is accorded to non-members as well as Jaycee members, a short time after each calendar year ends. The 1971 award is to be presented in January 1972.

First printed reference to Six Mile Prairie—an early name for the Granite City area—appeared in Peck's Gazetteer of Illinois, published in 1834. It related, "Six Mile Prairie is rich with fine farms and surrounded by a heavy body of timber."

The city of Granite City is situated on a bulge of the Mississippi River valley which is six feet higher than the altitude of Madison and 21 feet higher than parts of Venice. The altitude of Granite City is 431 feet above sea level.



POPULAR STORE during the early 1900s was the Feraud Brothers establishment, which dealt in phonographs, glasswares, clocks and other jewelry items and was located at 1908 State St. Pictured, left to right, are Frank Feraud, founder of the store, and his brothers, Joseph and August.



AS IT LOOKED 65 YEARS AGO. Buildings in the vicinity of 1806 State St. are shown as they appeared in 1906. Included at left is the John Fehling cigar and tobacco shop.



KESHNER MERCANTILE CO. at Niedringhaus Avenue and Cleveland Blvd., shown above when both those streets and 19th Street were dirt. The style of dress at that time included long flowing skirts and bonnets. The structure later was the original Tri-City Grocery Co. store and is now Earl's Surplus Store.



FIRST TRI-CITY GROCERY CO. store, at 19th Street and Cleveland Blvd., as it looked when the firm was founded in 1914 by Charles W. Pershall. The time span of 57 years is evident in the prices of some of the grocery items listed on the windows: chuck roast, 15 cents a pound; sugar-cured hams, 21 cents a pound; plate boiling beef, 12½ cents a pound; and veal shoulder, 12 cents a pound.



SIDEWALK CLOCK, street car tracks, and Model T's appear in this 1920 photo of the former Granite City National Bank building at Niedringhaus and Edison Avenues, now occupied by State Loan & Savings Association. Dr. Hughes, dentist, and Dr. Darner, physician, had offices above the front entranceway, the window signs relate.

GROWING WITH GRANITE CITY SINCE 1910

GRANITE CITY TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK



HENRY D. KARANDJEFF
Chairman of the Board



ERNEST A. KARANDJEFF
President and Trust Officer



ALLEN JESSE
Executive Vice President

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS



BARRY LOMAN
Vice President



JOHN J. POLSON
Vice President



JOHN L. McDONALD, JR.
Cashier



ANTHONY J. ZEDOLEK
Asst. Vice President



THOMAS J. KILLOREN
Asst. Vice President



WILLIAM C. EVANS
Assistant Cashier



ROY C. BARNEY
Director



HOMER HUBER
Director



CARL E. MATHIAS
Director



THOMAS R. REMINGTON
Director



MILFORD D. WALSTON
Director



KIRI J. KIRCHOFF
Director



ROBERT A. DIETRICH
Assistant Cashier



ROBERT J. HILDEBRAND
Assistant Trust Officer



PAUL W. NILES
Auditor



Barbara Sherman
Audie Lehnkuhl
Joyce Helfrich
Mary Lee Champion
Judy Caschetto
Andrea Culbert

Claire Parker
Danna Petrillo
Sandra Mueller
Sally Mercer
Janie Reuther
Judy Joyce

Vada Norton
Dabbie Chepley
Jackie Willaredt
Evalyn Pressan
Helen Doolley
Debbie Herring

Norma Elvair
Sue Barnett
Jeanina Bailey
Joyce Harris
Delores Darrich
Thelma Jacobsmeyer

Vicki Dillard
Debbie Kimbro
Vicki Matcalf
LeAnn Mumlan
Paula Turpanoff
Ken Fries

Wally Holton
Charles Papp
Mary Newgent
Pat Garlin
Marge Love
Pat Lamm

Marilyn Garin
Christine DuBay
Kathy Webb
Ed Case
Betty Smith
Eva Pulley

Ruth Sugg
Betty Arbellor
Pat Smith
Neva Smith
Mary Kuhrik

GROWTH OF ASSETS

1910	\$ 228,014.43
1920	1,019,287.72
1930	1,150,891.82
1940	2,789,397.89
1950	13,288,583.88
1960	25,882,183.95
1970	43,957,591.38
1971	\$45,720,537.68

GCT

...your friendly bank...

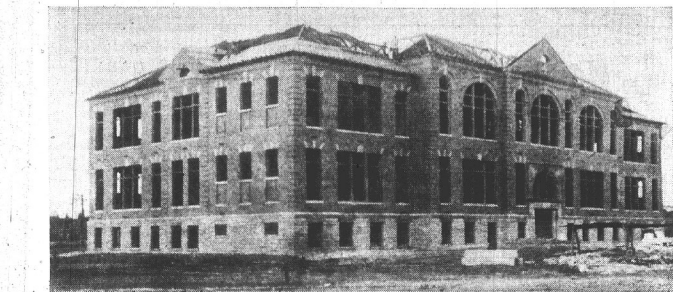
GRANITE CITY TRUST
AND SAVINGS BANK



1909 Edison Ave.
Phone 876-1212



MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



McKINLEY SCHOOL, at 22nd and I Streets, under construction in 1906. When erected, it first

served the community as a high school. It is now used as an elementary school.



CLASS OF 1919 BANNER, kept by Luella Deterding who was class treasurer at Granite City High School. The banner is being displayed at the 50-year reunion in 1969. Holding the banner, left to right, are James H. Dilling, Ruby Compton Winters and Bessie Hodge Henley, all of the January 1919 grad-

uating class, and Lynn Hodge, Viola Luckert Hodge, Luella Deterding, Ernest E. Veihl Jr., Mae Riley, Mott, Henrietta Finkbeiner, Thelma McCullough Melzer, Phyllis Nicodemus Holmes, Della Hecht Stone, George Short and William Holst of the June 1919 class.

History of Granite City Schools Beginning in 1894 Traced by the Founder, L. P. Frohardt

By PROF. L. P. FROHARDT

(Written in 1922 by the founder of the Granite City public schools)

The history of the Granite City Public School system has been given the public in a more or less fragmentary manner several times since its inception.

It seems many desire the remarkable history of its growth and development retold again and again, as it is perhaps the most remarkable history of any school system in the state. It reads like a fairy tale. It seems almost too remarkable to be true.

The origin of our school system dates back to the year 1894 when the one-room Kinderhook district school became the nucleus out of which sprang our present well established school system.

On the first Monday in September (as there was no Labor Day at that time), school began in the above mentioned one-room district school with but one teacher, our present superintendent, L. P. Frohardt, and an enrollment of 32 pupils on the opening day.

This number kept increasing daily till, at the end of the second month, the enrollment was

68 pupils, too many for one teacher, and Miss Cassie Listman from Collinsville was secured for the first assistant to Mr. Frohardt.

These two teachers were the entire teaching force for the first year. Granite City was then a village of several dozen houses, and not over 300 inhabitants.

The foundation of several of our present mammoth industries, as the Stamping Works, the Rolling Mill, the American Steel Foundry and the Wire Mill—long since dismantled and transformed into store houses for the Granite City Lime and Cement Co., now the Granite City Supply Corp., had been laid.

But they were in a somewhat embryonic state, and began to operate on a small scale in the autumn of 1894 and the spring and summer of 1895.

There was then a steady influx of residents from all over the country and soon more teachers had to be added. In the year 1895, Miss Emma Pettengill, now Mrs. Tulley, was the third teacher in our school system.

There came at this time a great industrial depression all

over the country as an aftermath of the panic of 1893-97. After the election of President McKinley in 1896, the tide soon began to turn and the industrial situation improved. This meant a new flux of people and a growth in the school enrollment so that, in the fall of 1897, the fourth teacher, J. H. Gans, was added.

Henceforth, the growth of our city was steady and as a result more teachers had to be added and the buildings had to be provided.

The first new school building erected was Emerson, which was begun in the summer of 1896 and completed and occupied on the first Monday in January 1897.

This building as originally erected, contained eight school rooms and was then considered by some too costly for a city of the size of Granite City (at that time estimated at about 1100, as the population at its incorporation as a city in 1896 was a few over 1,000).

Conservative men criticized the school board for its extravagance in putting up such a costly building, which at that time cost the enormous sum of \$14,000. Today, such an eight-room building could not be erected for less than \$40,000.

There were only three members on the board of directors — Mark Hanson, Dr. J. C. Chase and George Webb.

In the spring of 1899, the first board of education was elected, consisting of J. G. McRoberts, president, B. F. Winkler, secretary, and W. H. Niedringhaus, Henry Fasseck, Robert Simpson, Robert Burns and Dr. R. W. Blaney, members.

At the time the board of education superseded the board of directors, the board members outnumbered the school faculty by two, there being only five teachers at that time. But during the school year 1899-1900, two teachers were added and this was almost too much for one of the conservative school board members.

He vehemently protested at one of the board meetings, declaring a faculty of seven teachers rank extravagance, and also criticized the board of directors for having erected so elaborate and costly a building which in his opinion would be adequate for the next 20 years.

It was during this year, 1899-1900, that a high school department was added to our school system. Our present superintendent was

the only high school teacher.

Besides the high school branches, which covered a scope of work for a two-year course, Supt. Frohardt had to teach grammar, map grade subjects and supervise the work of the other teachers.

The amount of work that had to be done was, however, a small obstacle in establishing and maintaining a high school department in comparison with an indifferent attitude on the part of many of the patrons, and, worst of all, an antagonistic attitude on the part of the board.

As half of those who were taking high school subjects were living outside of our district, some in Venice and some in Madison, the board passed a ruling making the tuition extremely burdensome so as to discourage outside students from entering.

The result was that most of the outside students wanted to withdraw, had it not been for the persistence of Supt. Frohardt, who visited the parents of the pupils and prevailed upon them to keep their sons and daughters in school.

He walked the streets of Venice and Madison to a late hour at night, going from house to house of those who had enrolled in the high school classes to persuade them to remain in school.

His persistence and determination finally prevailed, and the High School became an established fact when in May 1902 two young ladies, Miss Lillie Niemann and Miss Lennie Wilson, were the first graduates in the two-year course.

The graduating exercises were held in the old Kinderhook building which stood on the Emerson school grounds. Rev. C. L. York preached the sermon on the last Sunday in May 1902 to the first graduating class.

With the graduation of this class, the tide was turned in favor of the high school department and both the patrons and the board of education endorsed the movement.

The two-year course was extended to a three-year course and in the following year there were five graduates in the class of 1903.

H. D. Waggoner was elected principal and Ella G. Miller assistant in the High School for the school year 1903-04. The old church building was now somewhat remodeled and became the quarters in which the High School was conducted for several years, as Emerson School was used entirely for grade purposes.

Our grade schools had meanwhile grown rapidly so that more school facilities had to be provided. A temporary one-room frame structure was put up on the west side of the railroad tracks by Mr. Reynolds and rented to the board. This was the first schoolroom on the west side of the tracks and Miss C. Y. McCarthy was the first teacher, having at one time over 100 pupils in her room in the winter and spring of 1900.

In 1901, Washington School was built. The building which first erected contained but four rooms.

This took care of the school enrollment on the west side till 1904, when four rooms were added, making it an eight-room building, and six teachers were employed in Washington School. The situation on the west side was now quite satisfactory as far as schoolrooms were concerned, as we had two vacant rooms in the Washington School and we had quite a flourishing one-room school near the levee, behind Lincoln Place, then called "Hungry Hollow." This school soon was discontinued.

In 1905, there was a strong

demand for more rooms and teachers and the frame annex to Emerson was erected and used partly as a science laboratory for the High School and for a grade room to take care of the overflow in the Emerson.

Two additional rooms were rented in the basement of the Zion M. E. Church.

Four new teachers were added to our corps for the year 1905-06 and the school enrollment mounted to 990, over 200 more than the previous year.

To make it absolutely necessary to provide for school buildings and the board of education began to select a suitable new school site.

It made provisions to hold an election to vote upon erecting a building adequate to meet the demands for a rapidly growing school population, which required greater school facilities both for the grades and the high school.

It was necessary to bond the district to the full capacity allowed under the law and that would yield only \$29,000, when over \$50,000 was needed. The proposition of selecting a new site and to issue bonds to the amount of \$29,000 was submitted to a vote of the people and carried by an overwhelming majority.

Our patrons have always shown a liberal spirit in providing for our educational needs. There is not a single instance on record when the people of the district turned down a proposition put before them to meet the needs of our schools.

This shows a fine, progressive and intelligent spirit of our citizens. The election of the spring of 1906 resulted in the selection of the site of the McKinley School and the authorization of a bond issue to the full limit of the law. The work of erecting this largest, nicest and most up-to-date building for that time—was begun in the summer of 1906 and completed in the fall of 1906 and occupancy on the first of September.

It was indeed a happy day when the students and faculty could move into the new building. The McKinley School was a splendid new room of the most attractive and perhaps the largest and best school building in Madison County at that time.

Few buildings today in the county are equal to it or surpass it in size and attractiveness.

If ever the board of education had a financial problem to solve it was when a \$55,000 building, when completed was to be erected and equipped with but \$29,000; but it was done.

Puck, determination and shrewd management won the day. A similar problem is confronting the present board today (1922). It must also be solved. There is no other way. We had to have the Central Grade Building. We got it, and it is almost completed.

You are or ought to be proud of it. It is the largest and finest building in our grade school system. It is not yet fully paid for. You may help to solve the financial problem together with the board who will in due time point out to you how.

We are running ahead of our story. Let us go back to the autumn of that year, but the McKinley Building. At that time, our faculty in High School numbered five; in the grades, 25. In April 1914, the High School students and faculty with all their equipments and belongings were transferred from the McKinley building to their new quarters in the Granite City High School building on 21st and D Streets.

It would seem that the erection of the school buildings in three different parts of our city both for grades and High

School, making an addition of over 20 schoolrooms at one time, would have given us ample room for a number of years.

But scarcely had the new High School building been entered than we discovered that nearly the entire building had to be used during the first year it was occupied, and in the second year were crowded almost to the limit.

The third year we had to resort to a part double-session plan. The grades were in equal as crowded a condition.

In the year 1915-16, a little over a year after the High School and the grade additions had been made, we had an enrollment of 2,225 in the grades and 248 in the High School, with 14 teachers in the latter and 60 in the grades.

We were now entering into a period in the history of our schools that is never to be forgotten and we hope never to be experienced again. The World War was, and war as Sherman puts it, is "hell."

We were only in it for those actively engaged in it but also for those who must endure the inconveniences, hardships and deprivations war brings upon them.

Granite City is a producing center and production was the great problem before us during the war. Every ounce of energy and every nerve had to be engaged to produce sufficient of all kinds of materials needed in war.

This caused an abnormal condition in the industrial centers of Granite City, and as a result men flocked to such cities to engage in some kind of production. The high wages and the opportunity to get work without fail caused the population in such centers to be abnormally increased.

With already a crowded condition in our schools at the beginning of the war what would it be before the war was over? Furthermore, public buildings could scarcely be erected, as the cost of labor was extremely high.

The latter was so much in demand in other parts of the country that even the U. S. government put restrictions on the erecting of public buildings.

The result was that we were unable to turn a hand in the erection of new school buildings for a period of fully seven years, when the conditions under which we were living had caused an unusual growth in school population.

The result was that pupils had to be huddled together in abandoned saloon buildings and dark dingy basements, and others could attend only for half-day sessions.

Under such conditions, how could our schools do the work they were supposed to do? The spirit of our most prodigious efforts on the part of teachers and pupils, or the willingness and resourcefulness of our board members, our schools were simply marking time and slowly deteriorating from the splendid and enviable standing they had prior to these deplorable conditions.

Many a time during these gloomy days were the words, that "war is hell," forcibly brought to our minds. This deplorable condition did, however, not only exist here but all over our nation and no

(Continued on page K)

Congratulations to

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American Steel Foundries

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GC Voters Have Approved Every Bond Proposal of School System

History of classroom construction in the Granite City community unit school district—since 1900, when the district was created by means of school consolidation—begins with the projects authorized under bond issues program approved 16-1 by voters on May 2, 1933.

The 3,859 voters who turned out for the special election acted favorably on 21 separate propositions, including site selections, site purchases, construction of buildings and additions, renovation of existing facilities and issuance of bonds.

Major structures which were built as a result of the 1933 bond issue were the 1,000-student basic unit of Coolidge Junior High School; Frohardt Grade School; and the new Logan Grade School.

A separate gymnasium building was built on the Granite City High School campus. At the nearby school, music wing was added and the heating plant was rehabilitated.

Site Purchase
Additions were constructed at the Marshall Nemoek and Niedringhaus elementary schools, and remodeling of Niedringhaus was carried out.

In addition to the Coolidge, Frohardt and new Logan sites, land was bought for what is now the Prather Junior High campus.

No tax rate increase authorizations were necessary at the time, but it was estimated that the \$3,850,000 capital investment involved use of 27 cents more of the tax rate per \$100 assessed valuation. With 23 cents more required due to increased operating costs, the total rate change was set at 50 cents.

Next bond issue election was not destined to take place for four and a half years, in late 1957, but establishment of additional classrooms continued.

Series of Grants
This was made possible by federal construction grants totaling \$422,500—in amounts of \$188,500 and \$234,000—which financed additions to the Marshall, new Logan and Frohardt schools.

Another federal grant of \$247,650 was used to augment funds approved under a \$2,200,000 bond issue which carried margins of 3½-1 to 4-1 on Nov. 2, 1957. There were 12 separate proposals, and the voting turn out was 5.54.

The site bought earlier was used to construct Prather Junior High School, a 22-classroom center for seventh, eighth and ninth grade students.

Tracts were purchased and three brand-new 18-classroom buildings were erected, since named the Maryville, Wilson and Lake grade schools. It was out of these grade schools that the federal money was spent; if it had not become available, smaller schools would have been built at the three locations.

Building Renovations
Extensive repairs, including window replacements, were completed at GCHS, Central Junior High and the Emerson, McKinley and Washington elementary schools. These were estimated to cost \$175,000 and were part of the \$2,200,000 expenditure.

The grade school construction and rehabilitation made possible the abandonment of substandard elementary facilities in Liberty grade school, a temporary World War I frame structure.

Again looking to the future, school authorities provided for purchase of another junior high school site of 20 acres, located on Pontoon Road near Long Lake, now Grigsby Junior High.

The district approved a 35-cent increase in the operating tax rate, from \$1.40 to \$1.75, and a construction bond in the amount of \$2,200,000.

The 44 cents represented 17% of the local tax rate at the time.

\$601,000 For GCHS Rooms
In 1959, the school district's application for additional general construction funds was denied, but new information was submitted on finances, enrollment and building program.

The "red light" then turned to "green" and \$601,128 was provided for the Granite City district.

The \$601,128 grant was used to build 20 new classrooms and three vocational shops at GCHS.

With enrollment growth continuing, the school system next embarked on a series of general construction programs financed from its yearly budgets and tax levies.

In 1960-61, six rooms were built onto Maryville grade school.

During the same school year, the Frohardt dining room was converted into two classrooms.

In 1962 and 1963, a six-room addition was erected at Mitchell grade school and a four room addition at Nameoki elementary school.

This brought to 120 the number of rooms constructed between 1958 and 1964, and to over 200 the number built during the first 14-year period of the school district's history.

During the 1960s, the schools continued their perfect "batting average" in successful bond elections, totaling \$2,200,000 on May 23, 1964, and \$4,750,000 on Dec. 4, 1968.

Plan New High School
Last summer, July 1971, voters authorized use of part of the 1968 bond funds for construction of a second high school.

The last mid-term graduating class at Granite City High School participated in commencement exercises in January 1963.

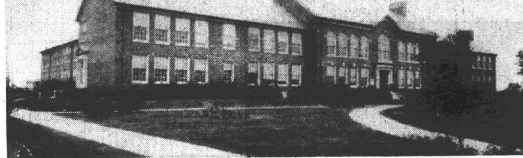
Two Granite City faculty members, James Stuart and Robert D. Todoroff, shared the Civic Achievement Award presented by the Associated Retailers in February 1963.

Todoroff was cited for leading his Coolidge Junior High School Latin rhythm ensemble on a successful musical tour of Mexico in 1962; the ensemble made a repeat tour of Mexico in 1964.

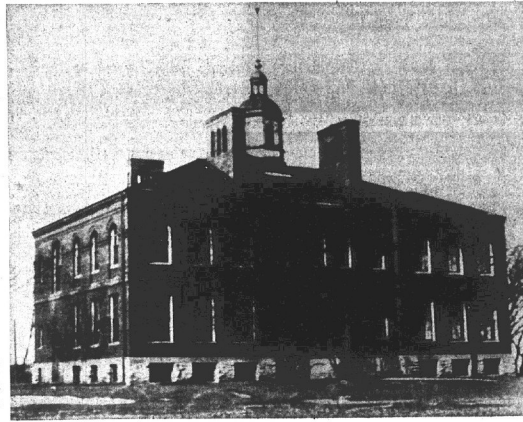
The district began a pilot program of ungraded—also known as continuous progress—instruction in the fall of 1965 and has since extended it to most grade levels.

Parkview Grade School was opened in the fall of 1966, and the Granite City High School cafeteria building also was completed that year.

A new tract which will become the site of a new high school was acquired in November 1967. A grade school is to be opened on Old Alton Road in August 1972.



GRANITE CITY HIGH SCHOOL as it appeared in the 1920s without any of the numerous additions which have been erected in the past five decades.



EMERSON SCHOOL, erected in 1896 as one of the first schools in newly incorporated Granite City, is shown in the 1920s. The school is still in operation at 20th and Benton Streets.

Professor Persistent, Skilled Educator

Professor Louis Philip Frohardt, commissioned by William Niedringhaus in 1894 to organize the schools of Granite City, proved true to the legendary resourcefulness of his German ancestry.

Frohardt came from Warren, Mo., where he had been a department head at Central Wesleyan College.

The city was just going up, but within two decades he managed to bring into being a school system of kindergarten through high school with a total enrollment of 1,600.

From a family of seven children, he was a farm boy until the age of 18 and then earned his way through five years at Central Wesleyan. He taught five years in St. Louis County schools and returned for eight years until 1894.

In Granite City, Frohardt was described as a modest, retiring man. One contemporary said of him, "He is a licensed local preacher and can conduct a religious service with grace and efficiency."

He was said to have never sought political office or political favor, and had no club affiliations with exception of a membership in the Mutual Protection League, which he explained he held "principally on account of the insurance feature."

Competent, Persistent
But he was remarkably competent in educational matters, so much that a fellow educator once told him, "It is your bul-

dog nature which carries you through."

Quality Recognized
When citizens of Granite City saw fit to build the Emerson School in 1896, Frohardt had two assistants.

By 1912, the teaching staffs had increased to a total of 47 teachers, new schools had been built, and the school system was recognized as one of the best in the state.

Professor Frohardt introduced the idea of specialization in the Granite City school system.

While he was its head, the idea was developed that an educational expert, the superintendent of schools, should have extensive freedom in managing the schools.

The duty of the school board, Frohardt felt, was to get superintendents ably qualified to run the schools, and eventually school boards ceased to directly administer the schools.

When Frohardt's school of a one-room beginning had grown into an extensive state-accredited system, someone asked him if he did not feel proud of his achievement.

"No," he replied, "I do not feel proud. But I feel humbly grateful to a kind providence which has given me many friends and made it possible for me to succeed."

The son, Professor Frohardt, seemed to find opportunity in

the educational system he built in Granite City.

He began as an only teacher with a first day's class of 32 students, and molded the school system which the community so much needed but was sometimes to discourage.

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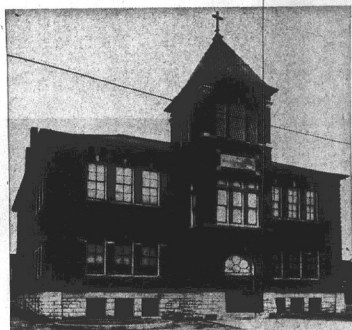
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ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL as it looked in the 1920s. Constructed in 1901 at 2100 Edison Ave., it since has been razed and replaced by a newer school building.

School Presidents, Superintendents

Granite City began with a single school district, split into high school and grade school districts in 1920, and then consolidated again along with smaller neighboring districts in 1950.

Lists of board presidents and superintendents through August 1971 follow:

Granite City Grade School Presidents
1899—James G. McRoberts
1906-27—W. W. Hanlon

School Superintendents
1899-1906—Paul A. Grigsby
1906-1911—Harold M. Kaiser
1911-1914—Russell D. Johnson
1914-1916—Bob J. Davis

Granite City High School Presidents
1916-1918—John H. Hessel
1918-1920—Ollie H. Jones
1920-1921—W. F. Coolidge
1921-1923—Vergil Bufford
1923-1925—Paul A. Grigsby

Granite City High School Superintendents
1894-1931—L. P. Frohardt
1931-33—Vergil Bufford
1933-43—A. M. Wilson
1943-50—Wensel Brown

Granite City High School Presidents
1920-30—C. Urban
1930-32—Fred W. Kottmeier
1932-34—Ollie H. Jones
1934-40—C. W. Hoeschele
1940-50—Arthur L. Frazier

Granite City High School Superintendents, Principals
1899-20—L. P. Frohardt
1920-31—W. F. Coolidge
1931-33—Vergil Bufford
1933-50—Paul A. Grigsby

Board Presidents
1907-11—Marcus B. Moore
1911-14—Robert Kraus
1914-15—Henry Bruene
1915-16—John Beeler
1916-26—Charles Smith
1926-27—John Hessel
1927-40—Ollie H. Jones
1940-41—James Short
1941-45—Frank Zamaroni
1945-47—L. B. Harrison
1947-49—Albert Indermark
1949-50—Edison Phelps

Granite City Community Unit School Presidents
1950-55—Arthur L. Frazier
1955-56—William D. Fox
1956-59—Harry R. Ward Jr.
1959-61—Homer Huber
1961-65—Robert N. Spengler
1965-66—Ralph Fricker
1966-68—Daniel Linder
1968-70—Robert Worthen
1970-71—Arthur L. Metcalf
1971—Carl Macios

Granite City Community Unit School Superintendents
1950-58—Paul A. Grigsby
1958-64—Harold M. Kaiser
1964-66—Russell D. Johnson
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Community High School District Organized in 1920

(Continued on Page J)

doubt worse over the nations of Europe.

Scarcely had the roar of battle ceased and the war clouds dispersed when we began to beset ourselves to the waste of war. A new building project, the most gigantic ever undertaken by the Granite City Education, was conceived and a bond issue of \$170,000, the full limit of the law, was launched in the spring of 1920 to build the High School Building, the Washington and the Webster schools.

The measure again carried with an overwhelming vote in its favor.

Scarcely had the bond issue for these contemplated buildings carried when a number of our most enterprising business and professional men conceived the idea of organizing a Community High School District.

Meetings were held for the discussion and the launching of such a movement which soon was in full swing.

An election was called by County Supt. McCrea to vote upon the proposition, which carried by a large majority, and the Community High School District became an established fact.

Thus a new page was added to the remarkable history of our public schools.

It was apparent that in order to secure sufficient resources to provide for the steadily growing demands of our schools for buildings, equipment, school supplies and adequate salaries for an efficient corps of teachers, our schools could not be adequately financed under the unit system.

So we were compelled to do the same that had to be done in hundreds of cases all over our state, that is, to organize separate districts for the high schools and place them under separate community boards having the same taxing power as the district boards, thus giving double rate rather than the same territory.

After the people of this vicinity had voted favorably upon organizing a Community High School District, another election was soon held thereafter in the spring of 1920 to elect a Community High School Board and the following members were elected: W. C. Urban, R. H. Larner, F. W. Kottmeier,

Walter Kerch and E. G. Rode.

The Board at once proceeded to make plans to secure a suitable site and erect a high school building thereon.

An election was called April 17, 1920, for the purpose of voting upon a building site and issue bonds to the amount of \$285,000. This was also up to the full limit of the law. The present site was selected and the bond issue carried by a large majority vote in its favor.

One of the best school architects in this country, William B. Hutter, was secured to draw up plans and specifications and to supervise construction.

Within a year after the awarding of the contract, the building, one of the best in this part of the state, was completed and occupied in October 1921.

The organization of a Community High School District and the erection of a Community High School Building necessitated a revision of our building plans for District 126.

The original plans for enlargement of the old High School Building (Central) for high school purposes were now to be revised to adapt them for an upper grade building.

The necessary changes were soon worked out by the superintendent and recommended to the board, which instructed our architect, Charles Pauly & Sons, to proceed with the new plans.

The erection of the building for the upper grade was thus delayed for a year owing to the revision of the plans and the use of the building for the Community High School till their new building could be erected.

Late in the spring of 1921, work began on the Central Grade Building, formerly the Granite High School Building. Funds for erection of this building were included in the \$170,000 bond issue of 1920, after additions to the Washington and Webster had been completed. There was not sufficient left to complete the Central Grade School as planned—and thus the new financial problem already referred to confronted the board.

It has been solved to the extent of getting the building erected.

While there still may be some difficulties before all the finan-

cial obligations for same are met, they also will be solved by the board as other perplexing ones have been solved in the past.

The people have always stood loyally back of the board and they will no doubt again do so, as school buildings and equipment for our boys and girls are an absolute necessity. Some complain taxes are high. They are high and ever must be as long as the growth of our schools is as it has been. We would want to stop the growth?

Let us be proud of the growth of our schools and their achievements under such adverse conditions as we were placed under during the last five or six years.

A brighter day is dawning. With erection of a Community High School Building, a magnificent upper grade building, the Central Grade, and the additions to the other schools herein mentioned, the situation is now better than it has been for many years.

The ground partly lost under the conditions during the war period and the years immediately thereafter is now being rapidly regained.

A wonderful advance in efficiency in our school system has already set in and the progress another year will show will be most marked and gratifying. Let us forget our past difficulties and, with hope and courage, face the future.

It is now a good time to take an inventory of our resources and accomplishments. Let us take a retrospect for a moment and see what has actually been accomplished.

It has been stated that this history of our schools begins in 1894 with one teacher, one room, 32 pupils and a property value in school buildings and equipment of \$5,000.

Today, 28 years after the founding of our school system, we have 120 teachers, 3,600 pupils, seven school buildings—some of them magnificent buildings, among the best in this part of the state—whose valuation is \$1,500,000.

This gives us an astonishing record of increase: 12,000% in teaching force, 11,250% in enrollment and 23,000% in value of school buildings and equipment. This record of growth and progress is something to be proud of and not superior to any in the state.

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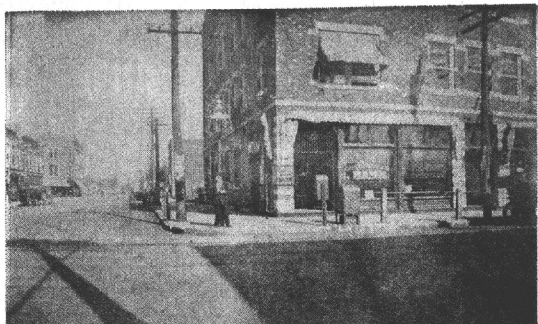
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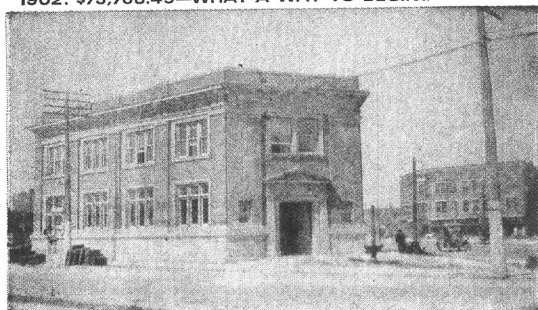
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1902: \$75,768.45—WHAT A WAY TO BEGIN!



1917: TOTAL RESOURCES—\$1,430,150.79



*where full service
banking is more
than a slogan*

fb FIRST
GRANITE CITY NATIONAL
BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

*Keeping Pace with
the Financial Needs
of the Community*

We've been serving the area for nearly as long as Granite City has existed. With the help of our many customers, friends and the First Bank Team, we now have total resources of more than \$50,000,000. Thanks to you all.

Granite City Selected in 1959 for the All-America City Award

What makes one city greater than all others? What are the attributes of an All-America city?

In the opinion of an experienced panel of judges, it was necessary, in 1959, to look no farther than Granite City to find the answer—dynamic action by citizens to solve their community's major problems.

Both Granite Cityans and the judges conceded that there had been problems here and periods in which the city had not exemplified All-America standards.

Surge of Civic Pride

But both also knew that, since a post-war reawakening sent a surge of civic pride throughout the community, a great many problems had been answered and others were well on the way to being solved.

While no listing could reflect the entire picture, major examples of citizen action noted by the Press-Record were:

The participation of 558 citizens in the massive 1953 school needs study; 164-1 voter approval of a \$3,840,000 school construction program in 1953.

Eradication of gambling and racketeering; cooperative adoption and follow-through on a comprehensive city-school-park planning survey.

Successful completion in 1957 of two \$100,000 drives to renovate YMCA facilities and to construct Boy Scout camp facilities.

Formation of a volunteer clean-up campaign, with trash containers installed, flower boxes placed in front of stores, and crosswalks, sign standards, curb markings and parking meter posts painted in bright and cheerful colors.

A campaign in 1957 by 792 Protestants, Catholics and Jews to add a 100-bed addition to St. Elizabeth Hospital, with funds far surpassing the goal and reaching \$870,000.

Establish United Fund

Work by 800 citizens in 1957 to solicit \$234,000 for health, welfare and character-building agencies and establish the area's first United Fund.

Adoption of a zoning law, subdivision control law and traffic controls and provision for improved fire-fighting facilities.

Labor-industry adoption in 1958 of a 10-point labor peace agreement calling for an end to jurisdictional strikes, featherbedding and other practices.

A second citizens' school survey, followed by approval of a \$2,200,000 bond issue, with current and planned construction including three grade schools, a junior high school and additions to Granite City High School.

Construction of two new bank buildings, along with a continuation of business and store remodeling and improvement projects.

Industrial improvements and expansion; erection of new businesses and many hundreds of homes.

Unification of transportation systems to provide better service.

Construction of the community's first skyscraper—a five-story Granite City Steel Co. office building topped by a tower visible from a great distance, marking the heart of the city; and installation of flyash controls by local industries.

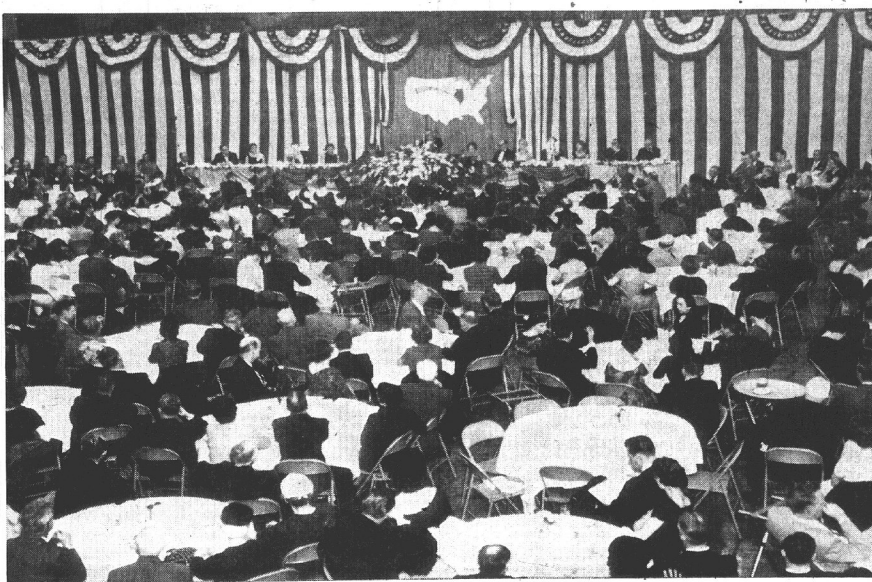
Confidence in Future

Developing hand-in-hand with the many citizen actions was growth of citizens' confidence in the future of the community.

Just as Granite Cityans had faith that their city would continue to grow, to prosper and to become a better and better place in which to live, the All-America judges had faith that local citizens would continue to do the things which could make all the dreams and hopes a reality.

Drainage received renewed attention along with the need for regular street improvements, and a major four-year university seemed likely to be established just east of the city. Efforts to develop a park and recreational area at Horseshoe Lake continued.

Other hopes for the future included improvement of post office facilities, establishment of a hotel, steps toward alleviating the teacher shortage, fluoridation of the community water supply and greater public participation in elections and government.



DINNER AUDIENCE OF OVER 1,000 attended the All-America City banquet at Granite City High School in February 1959.

Granite City was one of 11 cities to receive the 1958 award.



STARS AND STRIPES ALONG 19TH STREET. Flags and banners sway in the breeze in this view looking northwest down 19th Street (once known as Broadway) toward the Delmar Avenue intersection during a celebration six decades ago. Both automobiles and horse-drawn buggies are visible.



DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN. Gen. Andrew Jackson Goodpastor (left), commanding general, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe, a native Granite Cityan, confers on North

Atlantic Treaty Organization issues in Washington, D.C., with U.S. Congressman Melvin Price of this district, No. 2 ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Granite City in 1959 was accorded national recognition as an All-America City. The announcement was by the National Municipal League and Look Magazine, co-sponsors of the annual award competition. Eleven of the thousands of cities in the United States were chosen for the honor.

Selection of Granite City for All-America honors inaugurated numerous local observances. The All-America City flag was raised following a parade, and the award was formally presented at a banquet Feb. 21 in the Granite City High School memorial gymnasium.

The award to Granite City recognized a variety of achievements credited to "intelligent citizen action," including citizens' successful fights to "force out gamblers, control smoke and soot, build new schools, enlarge hospital facilities and banish labor discord through a unique labor-management peace agreement."

In selecting Granite City, the All-America awards jury commented, "Today, with labor difficulties solved and the town cleaned up and refurbished, Granite City is rated as a good place to work and live."

Spur to More Achievements

While many accomplishments were cited by the jury, it was noted that All-America Cities generally have many other improvement projects which are not yet completed or not yet started at the time of the award.

The unique effect of the award which puts a nationwide spotlight on the honored community, often has been to spur it on to still greater achievement.

Hopeful that such would be the case here, Granite City civic leaders made plans for the award dinner and a series of monthly events, including recognition of schools in March, churches in April, an All-America father in June and a stepped-up city-wide observance of Independence Day in July.

A salute to the citizens of Granite City was included in the official notification of the award received by Sam Meyer, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

The official notice came from New York City and was signed by Dr. George H. Gallup, who served as foreman of the All-America Awards Jury.

Decision Confirmed

Dr. Gallup said an investigative team had visited Granite City and had confirmed the decision of the jury.

"As you know," he said, "the

awards are given for citizen teamwork rather than municipal perfection.

"To be selected an All-America City, a community must show noteworthy accomplishments through alert, continuing citizen participation. Such is the only way to make self-government effective."

"I salute the citizens of Granite City whose effective action has won this award and sincerely hope they will continue to play a positive role in the affairs of their community."

Approximately 400 soldiers from the Engineer Depot, military vehicles, city vehicles, a color guard and the Granite City High School band participated in the parade.

The school band marched to the front steps of the City Hall, to take part in the flag ceremony.

Those in a reviewing stand on the City Hall lawn included those who participated in the city's presentation before the judging panel in Colorado Springs, Colo., in September 1958.

They included Ernest E. Veith Jr., then president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Leonard Davis, Henry D. Karandjeff and Harold R. Fischer.

Veith presented the All-America flag and the acceptance was given by Mayor Davis.

Arrangements for the flag-raising were made by a committee headed by A. W. Morris III.

Members of the committee included Col. Charles H. Waters, Leland Brit, Harold Holson, Homer Huber, Mayor Davis, Karandjeff, Fischer, Roderick Schoenlank, Russell D. Johnson, Eugene Ellberg, Al Steinhauer, Theodore Overbeck, Robert Edmonds, Joseph Glik, Emerald Dawes and William Brockus.

Cities besides Granite City honored the same year were Bloomington, Ind.; Highland Park, Ill.; Columbus, O.; Hayden, Ariz.; Huntington, W. Va.; Leadville, Colo.; New Haven, Conn.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Sheridan, Wyo., and Westport, Conn.

Cities named for honorable mention included three in the Midwest: Elmwood Park, Ill.; Sikeston, Mo.; and Chillicothe, Ohio.

Civic Improvement

The winning cities were chosen because of "citizen action in pressing for needed civic improvements and backing major community programs." The 11 cities and their activities were described in the Feb. 17, 1959, issue of Look.

18 Mayors During City's 75 Years

The municipality of Granite City has been governed by 18 mayors during its 75-year history, including the current mayor, Donald Partney, who was elected to the office in 1965 and was re-elected in 1969.

One of the 18, Mayor M. E. Kirkpatrick, had four separate tenures as mayor, spanning the period from 1911 to his death in 1942.

A listing of the Granite City mayors follows:

1886-97—J. G. McRoberts
1897-99—Mark Henson
1899-03—Julius Rosenberg
1903 —John Edwards
1903 —Alvin Moeffelt
1903-05—John B. Judd
1905-09—Morgan LeMasters
1909-10—Charles A. Uzzell
1910-11—George Kennedy

Only 4 GC Township Supervisors

Granite City Township has had only four supervisors — B. Frank Bennett (1933-37), Louis Romann (1937-47), Leonard Gram (1947-61) and Nelson Hagnauer (1961 to the present).

Prior to the creation of a co-extensive city-township, the city of Granite City was part of two other townships. The southwestern part of the municipality was in Venice Township and the northeastern area was in Nameoki Township.

Following are the names of the supervisors throughout the history of these two townships:

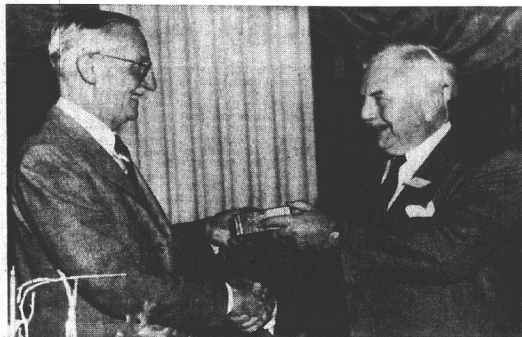
Venice Township Supervisors
1906-08—Patrick F. Crisley
1908-37—Pearl Smith
1937-45—Joseph Grouzer
1945-53—Elmer Noonan
1953 —Arthur W. Moore

Nameoki Township Supervisors
1908-22—George W. Pruck
1922-31—William J. Fresen
1931-47—Ollie H. Jones
1947-54—Adolph Morstadt
1954-60—Willard Herzog
1955-57—Robert Lawson
1957-71—Harry Briggs
1971 —Louis Whitell

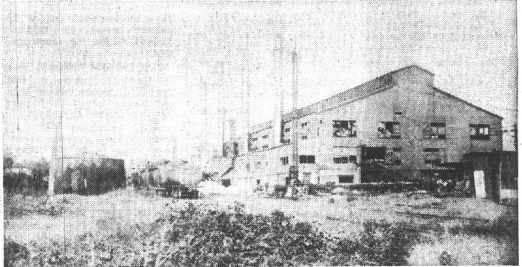
8,000 at Dedication of City Hall

Eight thousand attended open house events in 1929 dedicating the \$150,000 city hall and \$68,000 public library in Granite City. The same year saw completion of a \$350,000 high school annex, and John Schlobaum, one of the first bakers.

James McRoberts, first mayor, was invited but was unable to attend. Main speaker was Victor Miller, mayor of St. Louis, and there was an address by Granite City Mayor M. E. Kirkpatrick.



GC STEEL OFFICER HONORED for 25 years of service with the firm in 1954 was George B. Schierberg (right), executive vice-president and treasurer, who received the award from John N. Marshall, president.



ROLLING MILL at the Granite City Steel Works in 1910. The Steel Works was one of the early industries which fostered municipal growth here. Just 10 years after its incorporation, the city had a population of 12,000.

Black Bear Tavern, Purple Swan Bus Line

Picturesque and picturesque names and places have provided colorful highlights throughout local history.

The Yellow Dog, Blue Goose and Black Bear were not animals but taverns which provided upstairs sleeping rooms. During the 1890 housing shortage, steelworkers slept in shifts at the Niedringhaus Hotel and at the Yellow Dog, 21st and D Streets; Blue Goose, Pacific Avenue; Black Bear, 19th and E Streets; and the Big Four — named by the proprietor for his four children, located on C Street.

The Black Bear's name re-

sulted from the appearance of its owner, who was blessed with abundant black hair.

Later, there were the Bucket of Blood and the Grizzly Bear tavern.

Bus lines competing here in 1926 were known as the Purple Swan and the Blue Goose. Flats and cottages for families of workers employed in the rapidly-mushrooming industries early this century were labeled soon after being built.

The names survived for decades, though the rows became mixed with other dwellings and no longer formed rows.

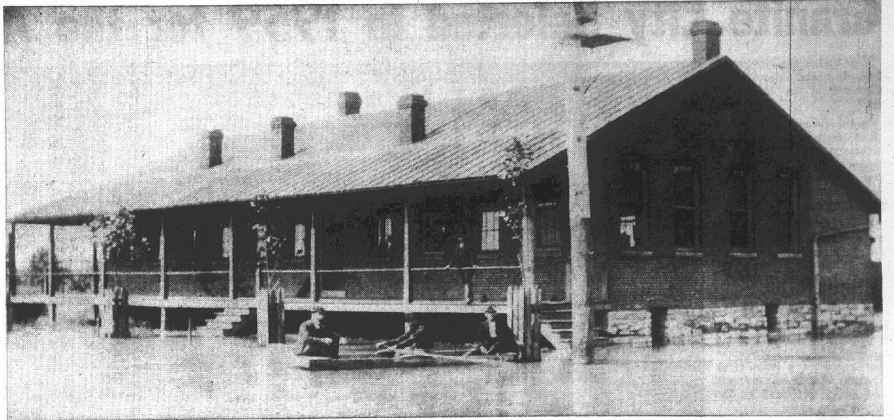
What local historian will ever

forget the Whiskey Three? They were frame homes on Madison Avenue.

The Little Six, homes on Omaha Street? The Big Six, large dwellings on L Street?

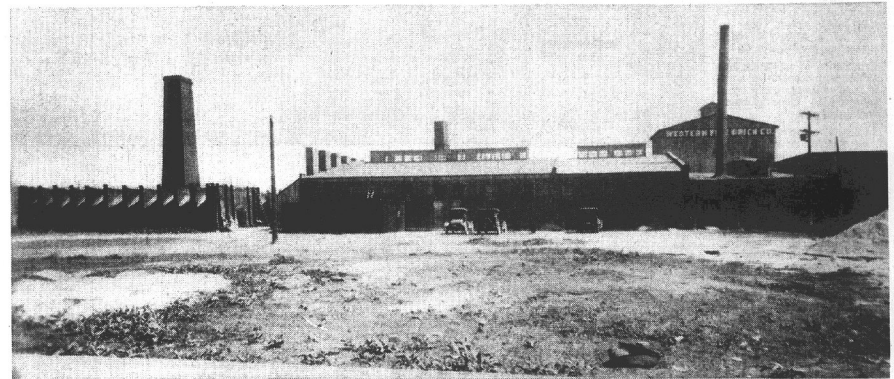
There were the Big Ten, four-family residences on C Street, and Ink Bottle Row, a Washington Avenue neighborhood. The Fifty Bricks were 50 double-apartment brick homes built by the Niedringhaus in the 1890 and 1900 blocks.

Also worthy of mention are the Handsome Three on Washington Avenue and the fanciest of all, Silk Stocking Row.



OFFICIALS OF GRANITE CITY STEEL surveying flood waters which swirled around the base of buildings in 1903. A

workman holds the boat in place by grasping staves built around newly planted streets.



ONE OF THE EARLY INDUSTRIES that sparked the growth of Granite City was the Western Fire Brick Co., located at 16th

Street and Madison Avenue before Granite City Steel Co. erected its computerized rolling mill nearby.

Historical information in this issue was edited by William F. Winter, assisted by Robert R. Dolan.

Windstorms, Explosions Caused Deaths, Property Losses

Famine and pestilence in extreme degrees have not beset Granite City, but fires, floods and windstorms have taken a heavy toll at various times.

Extensive tornado damage occurred in 1890.

In 1903, a series of periodic major floods came to an end when a torrent of water spread over the river banks, broke through the levee and flooded the Quad-Cities, making it impossible to remain except in upper stories.

Early Windstorms

The year of 1903 was marred not only by the great flood but by a tornado which struck on July 5, uprooting trees and blowing over 30 chimneys of Quad-City homes while rain fell in torrents. Two people were killed in St. Louis, one in East St. Louis and two on Chouteau Island.

A cyclone on Aug. 25, 1904, killed three here, wrecked homes and damaged trees and telegraph poles.

Farms, orchards and trees suffered heavy damage in a cyclone which struck the Quad-Cities July 7, 1915.

Tornado Kills Eight

Worst wind damage in local history occurred Sept. 29, 1927, when a tornado ripped through Venice, Madison and part of

Granite City, killing eight persons and injuring 30. Winds hit 80 miles an hour and damage was estimated at possibly a million dollars.

Taking nearly 100 lives in St. Louis, the twister struck at the foot of the McKinley Bridge, tore a huge hole in the power plant and wrecked more than a score of Venice homes. Venice Police Chief Michael Clifford was hurt fatally in the collapse of his home at 810 Third St.

A Madison man fell dead during the height of the storm, which veered through his city after leaving Venice.

Its parting lash before returning into the heavens was the most tragic.

The wind demolished the pig room at the local coke plant (St. Louis Coke and Iron Corp.) and overturned a ladle of molten iron onto seven workmen, killing six of them—two from Madison and four residing in Granite City.

Venice was designated as a disaster area, and a rehabilitation fund was started, with over \$16,000 raised.

Nestle Explosion

The toll of lives and property damage from Quad-City disasters was increased on Aug. 9, 1981, by an explosion and

building collapse at the Nestle Co. instant coffee plant.

Two employees were killed, six were injured and a three-story section of the building was demolished.

Volunteers rescued one of the workmen from the mass of wreckage and spent 14½ hours in a careful search of the debris before finding the last two missing men, both dead.

Cranes and bulldozers were used in the hazardous rescue effort, which was hampered by rain.

A former brewery, the plant had been used since 1944 by Nestle, which replaced the damaged area with new, larger and more modern facilities.

Previous Explosions

Although the most severe, the Nestle blast was not the first plant explosion in the Quad-Cities.

As long ago as May 17, 1910, a gas generating tank exploded at the Commonwealth Steel Plant, wrecking a building, killing one worker and seriously injuring another.

The same year, on Aug. 7, one man was killed and seven were hurt in a blast which partly destroyed a feed mill at the Glucose Plant.

Three were killed in the explosion of a boiler at Granite

City Steel Co. Aug. 15, 1927.

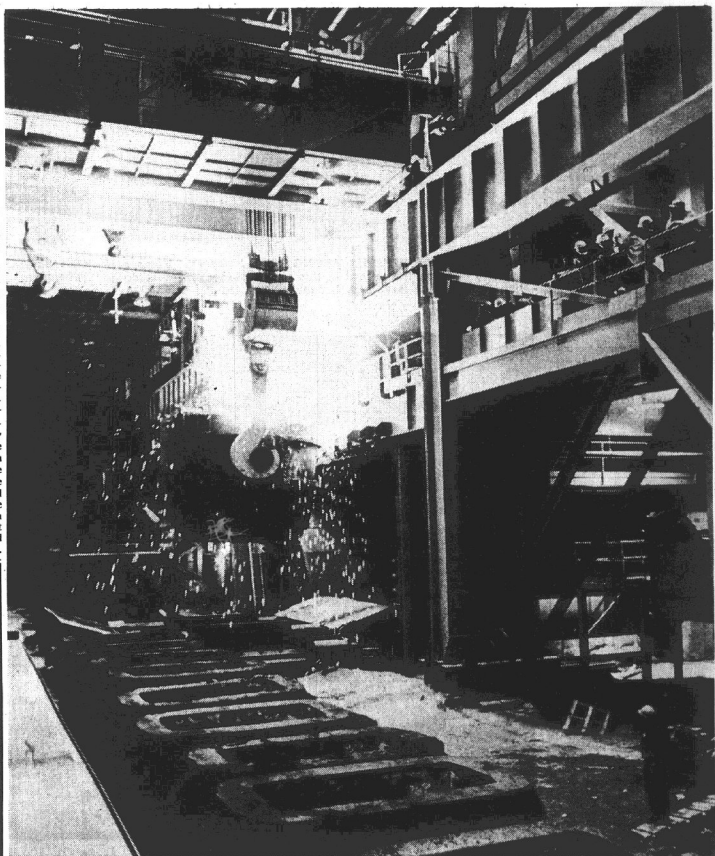
While not caused by an explosion, a store building collapse on 18th Street March 8, 1955, injured three persons — none seriously, although a large sidewalk area was buried in rubble.

Hailstones as big as golf balls fell during an April 1964 storm, causing \$10 million damage to autos, roofs and windows in this community.

Tornado-like winds damaged the Tri-City Grocery Co. warehouse roof and the Sun and Fun beach resort building Aug. 18, 1968.

A tornado funnel cloud touched down in Mitchell on June 14, 1970, damaging several houses and camping trailers on Paradise Lane, stopping a feature auto race at the Tri-City Speedway and injuring three persons. Two trucks were blown off Interstate 270 by the high winds.

A storm on Sept. 9, 1970, blew down a revival tent on State Street just south of downtown Granite City during a service which about 100 persons were attending. Three were injured when they were struck by the tent poles. The same storm collapsed a Mathews Chevrolet agency canopy onto six used autos, causing \$20,000 damage.



FIRST 220-TON HEAT of steel from Granite City Steel's basic oxygen furnace plant being carried by a powerful electric overhead traveling crane

over a row of waiting ingot molds into which the white-hot steel was poured.

Congratulations
GRANITE CITY
ON YOUR
75th BIRTHDAY
TOPS'N'BOTTOMS

1343 NINETEENTH ST.

GRANITE CITY

We're Only 6 Years Young
...But We Offer Old Fashion
SERVICE AND DEPENDABILITY



ELMER AND JUDY TILLE

75

YEARS OF USEFUL PARTNERSHIP: GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS & GRANITE CITY STEEL

■ There are few places in America where a city and a company have been as closely associated all the way back to their founding.

William F. and Frederick G. Niedringhaus were responsible for the creation of one of the major industries of the nineteenth century—the making of Granite Ware household utensils, so called because the basic material in the enamel finish on iron pots and pans and other utensils was ground granite. The brothers built a large company in St. Louis before they decided to expand across the river and bought 3,500 acres of Illinois farmland.

The first heat of open hearth furnace steel from the new Granite City Steel works was tapped August 30, 1895... and the City of Granite City was incorporated six months later. There were free sites for churches, schools and a public park... homes and flats for the first workmen.

Industry put down the sidewalks, graded and cindered the streets, planted trees and provided a water supply—but Granite City was never a "company town." From the beginning, the city was run by its residents and ownership of property outside the plant gates passed as quickly as possible into their hands.

The Niedringhaus brothers also made sure that Granite City was not a one-industry town. Eight years after the founding, they circulated a booklet about Granite City among people looking for manufacturing sites, business locations and real estate investments. Here is the foreword:

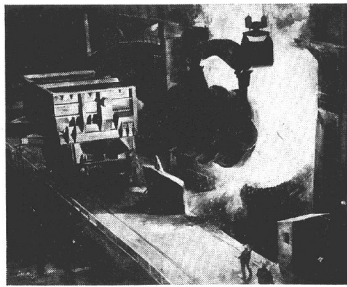
Ten years ago Granite City, Ill., consisted of a few houses situated in the midst of a cornfield in what is locally known as the American Bottoms, one of the most famous wheat and corn raising districts in the country.

Today Granite City has eight thousand inhabitants, nine large and numerous small manufactories, with an annual pay-roll of \$3,500,000.00, banks, hotels, clubs, public schools and churches, and is growing faster than any other city in America.

The purpose of this little booklet is to set forth as briefly and succinctly as possible the reasons for this rapid evolution and to explain the advantages Granite City offers to manufacturers, merchants, investors and home seekers.

These efforts have continued over the years and the generations. In the 1950's, for example, Granite City Steel was able to persuade A. O. Smith to build its big auto frame plant here because we had the capacity to supply its large annual steel requirements. A. O. Smith is the second largest plant to move into the St. Louis region since the end of World War II.

The 75th Anniversary finds Granite City, Illinois the largest city in Madison County and Granite City Steel the largest employer and largest source of the local taxes which support the schools and the public services and facilities of the City and County governments. In addition, the company's payroll—it was \$62,200,000 last year—is a vital factor in the local economy.



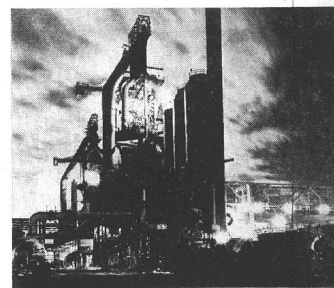
Seventy-five years have seen many, many changes in processes and facilities at Granite City Steel—none more dramatic than the adoption in 1967 of an entirely new way of making steel. Robert Lavin, the noted industrial artist, visited the company in 1966 to make the painting at left which captures the rhythm of a familiar operation on the charging floor of the open hearth—throwing lime into the furnace between heats. He returned in 1967 after the new basic oxygen furnace shop went into operation to make the painting at right.

Granite City Steel produced an estimated 30,000,000 tons of steel by the open hearth process from the first heat in 1895 to the final heat June 10, 1967.

Moving Into the Next 75 Years With a Great Base to Build On . . .

GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS AND GRANITE CITY STEEL

On the 75th
Anniversary...
**Congratulations
from All of Us at
Granite City Steel**



■ The employment roster at Granite City Steel starts alphabetically with Howard D. Abernathy, a standards checker is Industrial Engineering, and goes all the way to Paul C. Zupan, bricklayer. There are about 5,000 men and women in between and more than half live in Granite City, Illinois.

The average Granite City Steel employee is 41 years old and has worked for this one company 15 years. No other plant in the Tri-Cities has this level of skill and experience. Granite City Steel is the first choice of most people when they look for a job.



High School Has Captured State Basketball, Baseball, Football, Wrestling Championships

Granite City High School athletes won state football honors in 1928 and the Illinois baseball championship in 1948 and tied for the state wrestling title in 1965.

But the state championship remembered most by fans is the Illinois high school basketball crown, captured by GCHS in 1940.

Post-season play that spring did not start out on a positive note; the Warriors finished the regional tourney as runners-up. Luckily, both the first place and second place teams advanced to sectional play that year.

Andy Phillip, subsequently an Illinois "whiz kid" and professional star, was still around in 1940. So was Evon Parsaghiann, but most of the varsity squad was new.

Coch Byron Bozarth held the coaching reins. His assistant was Leonard Davis, later mayor of Granite City (1949 to 1963).

The Press-Record's front-page banner headline on March 18, 1940, proclaimed, "Granite City State Champions."

Best of 888 Schools

A photograph headed "Granite City best of 888 basketball teams" showed athletes from the 1940-41 season after defeating Herrin 24-22 March 16 at the state title.

Happy Warriors pictured singing "The Last Roundup" led by their manager, Harold Brown (now park superintendent), included Arthur Bedient, Daniele, George Gages, Captain Andy Phillip, Kunemann, Eddie Mueller, Birmingham, Dan Effmoff, Evon Parsaghiann and Ed Hoff. Also on the team were Sam Mouradian, John Markarian and Andy Haggopian.

Headlined doggedly for each victory. The newspaper described the 41-38 semifinal win over Moline and the close victory over Herrin as a "story-book finish."

The Press-Record reported, "There is joy in Granite City. Joy around the Varian market and the Effmoff beauty parlor. Joy where Kirchhoff's grocery is situated by Misset's market, with Stoyanoff's dry goods store not far away."

Decisive Goal
"For Granite City beat Herrin at Huff Gymnasium to become the last of the 888 in the survival of the fittest, the first southern champion in 11 years—and the first regional runner-up in history ever to win the title. Evon Parsaghiann's basket with 12 seconds left to play gave Granite City the victory. "Fighting sons of the Armenian, Bulgarian, German, Yugoslav and Magyar came back to whip Herrin in the last World War and they've battled their way up."

"Granite City is one of the

greatest fourth-quarter ball clubs ever to step into the floor of Huff gym.

"The Warriors trailed Dundee 28-26 going into the 1st period and they won 35-30. They stopped tall Streater 45-31. They were behind Moline 29-26 and pulled that game out of the fire, 41-38. Herrin had them 16-15 and lost 24-22."

"Granite City outscored every one of four opponents in both the third and fourth quarters. No team had the second-half drive which Granite City possessed."

Eugene de Lacey, whose Dundee team Granite City beat in the quarterfinals, summed up the spirit of the local organization when he said after his defeat: "These boys are fighters. They work hard for what they get. And when they are within reaching distance of that state title, they'll grab it and never let go."

Phillip Sparks Rally
"The basket which Parsaghiann shot put Granite City ahead for the second time during the championship game. It climaxed a drive during which Andy Phillip, Granite City's big guard, had scored seven points. Phillip made 15 of his team's 24 in the entire game."

"For almost all the 31 minutes since Fred Campbell sank the first goal of the game, Herrin led or was even. But the Granite City boys were used to that. Here were the boys who knew how to come back."

"Out of a melting pot that boils around Lincoln Place, the community building of Granite City, has come this great basketball team to beat all within reach."

"Andy Phillip is the son of a Magyar steelworker. Dan Effmoff is of Bulgarian descent and it is his sisters who operate the Effmoff beauty parlor."

"Eddie Mueller, whose father, Al Mueller, now secretary of the Associated Retailers, played on a Granite City team that went to the state in 1911."

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"Granite City is one of the

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"The Warriors trailed Dundee 28-26 going into the 1st period and they won 35-30. They stopped tall Streater 45-31. They were behind Moline 29-26 and pulled that game out of the fire, 41-38. Herrin had them 16-15 and lost 24-22."

"Granite City outscored every one of four opponents in both the third and fourth quarters. No team had the second-half drive which Granite City possessed."

Eugene de Lacey, whose Dundee team Granite City beat in the quarterfinals, summed up the spirit of the local organization when he said after his defeat: "These boys are fighters. They work hard for what they get. And when they are within reaching distance of that state title, they'll grab it and never let go."

Phillip Sparks Rally
"The basket which Parsaghiann shot put Granite City ahead for the second time during the championship game. It climaxed a drive during which Andy Phillip, Granite City's big guard, had scored seven points. Phillip made 15 of his team's 24 in the entire game."

"For almost all the 31 minutes since Fred Campbell sank the first goal of the game, Herrin led or was even. But the Granite City boys were used to that. Here were the boys who knew how to come back."

"Out of a melting pot that boils around Lincoln Place, the community building of Granite City, has come this great basketball team to beat all within reach."

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"Granite City is one of the

Longest 'Bare Knuckle' Fight, Knockout in U.S. History Took Place Here in 1893

Ever hear of Harry Sharpe or Frank Crosby?

Unless you are an avid student of boxing history or one of the really old-time residents of the Nameoki area, chances are the names fail to stir up any memories.

Sharpe and Crosby have one thing in common which has outlived them both—and most of the witnesses to one of the strangest spectacles in pugilistic history, which occurred 78 years ago in Nameoki.

They were the principals in the longest "bare knuckle" boxing bout to end in a knockout in America under the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

It is an old claim to sports immortality, but one which has so many facts and repercussions that it is a tale well worth retelling.

The bout took place on a cold Sunday afternoon in February 1893 at an outdoor ring near what is now the intersection of Nameoki and Patton Roads in Granite City.

Word-of-mouth descriptions passed down from those who saw the fight vary to some degree. But they do coincide on several important and interesting points.

Chief among these are the facts that the bout was quite illegal under the current Missouri and Illinois statutes, was the longest under Queensberry rules in which one of the opponents was knocked out, and was completed without the services of a referee.

It ended in the 77th round when Sharpe decked Crosby for keeps, exactly five hours and five minutes after the two lightweights had squared off for round one.

The finish came under the glare of torchlights before about 300 spectators, who had been brave enough to remain standing in mud around the two lightweights pelted intermittently by rain, sleet and snow.

Most of the hardy hangers-on were there because they were involved in spirited side betting.

one of the illegal aspects of the fight which led to the arrest of both participants after the match had ended.

WHAT PROMPTED two men to stage such a fight in the first place?

It all began when the old Pastime Athletic Club in St. Louis brought Frank Crosby down from Milwaukee to serve as trainer for club fighters in 1892.

Crosby had a fine reputation as a trainer and, in addition, was a lightweight of considerable skill.

He had not been at Pastime long before its owners began casting about for an opponent for Crosby in hopes of increasing the club's prestige.

To Crosby's backers, Sharpe was the logical selection.

Harry had won the Missouri lightweight title two years earlier. If he could be persuaded to defend his crown against Crosby, the Pastime AC would be successful in gaining the attention it was seeking.

Pastime representatives contacted Sharpe's manager, Frank Daley, who agreed to a title match, the purse to be \$500, winner take all.

The articles of agreement were drawn up in St. Louis in November 1892, and provided for a fight to the finish with three-ounce gloves under the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

The fighters were to box three-minute rounds and rest one minute, and the fight would end only if one of the participants was knocked out or could not continue.

Rules for the Nameoki fight differed from the old London Prize Ring system which guided so many bare knuckle brawls in the late 1800s.

The London rules held that a round was completed when one of the fighters was knocked down, fell, was thrown to the ground by his opponent or simply got tired and dropped to one knee.

Stirred speaking, the Sharpe-

Crosby fight agreement was not a bare knuckle pact.

But the three-ounce gloves were little more than a thin covering of the hands, offering little protection to knuckles—

the opponent's head and body.

Training Procedures
The state lightweight title bout was scheduled in St. Louis on Jan. 31, 1893.

Both fighters trained diligently during the two months before the fight.

They worked out daily in St. Louis gyms, being careful to avoid one another and also avoid outside influences as often as the weather would allow.

About a week before the fight, both began to put more emphasis on boxing and timing, wearing heavy training shoes on the theory that they would increase speed when traded for regular ring footwear.

Both boys were anxious to be in top condition—a boxer who signed for a "fifty" fight had to be in condition or he usually backed out.

Weight Requirement
The articles of agreement took into account such a circumstance: they provided for the forfeit of \$150 by the corner of the fighter who failed to make scale at 135 pounds the day of the match.

The appointed date arrived. Both men hit the required weight on the nose, and both appeared in top physical condition.

The ring was set up in South St. Louis. But before the fight could begin, police stepped in and stopped the proceedings, much to the chagrin of those who already had bets made as to the outcome.

But the bets stayed down, however, since Al Spinks of the Pastime AC soon made arrangements to have the match staged in Nameoki, a little Illinois community not far from St. Louis, noted for its production of fine potato crops and easily reached by rail.

Trains Chartered
The fight was now scheduled

to take place out-of-doors in Johnson Park, which lay within a stone's throw of the Nameoki railroad station.

Considerable interest in the fight had been aroused when it was learned that the two fighters of this new location got around, train reservations began to pick up as far north as Decatur.

By the first week of February 1893, the whole train was chartered, all with Nameoki, Ill., as their destination.

It snowed every day during the first week of February 1893.

When Sharpe and Crosby reached Nameoki the day of the fight, they found that a dance floor had been roped off to form a ring in the center of a picnic grove.

Workmen were scooping and sweeping snow off the boards, and a crowd which later totaled to an estimated 1000 persons was beginning to gather.

Most were arriving by train. Sharpe and Crosby were met around the ring, trying to keep warm.

It was a miserable afternoon, cold and dark, with a light mist falling.

Crosby and Sharpe, bare-chested but clad in the skin-tight, ankle-length tops of the fight profession, entered the ring and immediately threw blankets about their shoulders as protection from the damp cold.

Selection of Referee
As was the usual case in such fights, the referee was selected at random from among the onlookers.

That unhappy lot on this particular occasion fell on one George Garnett.

Mr. Garnett, by no means a professional referee, was not to be around to see the fight finish.

He got the bout underway by cutting the ropes and standing in the center of the ring and telling them: "Boys, be fair."

Crosby, the better boxer of the two, took the fight to Sharpe's body from ears to waist in the first 10 rounds, and had the fight 8-to-5 odds looked good at that point.

Sharpe had trouble avoiding his opponent's quick left hand, and Crosby rewarded his backers by drawing first blood.

First Knockdown
Other side bets had been made among the spectators as to who would score the first knockdown.

Sharpe's supporters collected on this one, and after the 30th round, Sharpe was able to avoid Crosby's left hand and then do some damage of his own.

By the 40th round, the odds at ringside were even. The light mist had changed to sleet and then to snow.

The beating Sharpe had taken early in the fight began to show. His left eye was swollen shut and the right was closing fast.

A man named Daley, between rounds, took the fight to give Harry at least partial vision.

The Lanterns, Torches
Darkness fell and Dr. Ed Rodde, one of those close at ringside, helped round up lanterns and torches so that the fight might continue.

Referee Garnett, having a hard time keeping warm in the chilly ring began to imbibe in the refreshment provided—a few cronies behind the ropes—between rounds, of course.

The trampled mud around the dance floor began to freeze, and a good many of the spectators returned to the relative warmth of the railroad cars.

Fifty rounds went by. The fighters were dead tired but still game.

Worst Traffic Tragedy in Local History Occurred in 1943—Train Killed Nine Bus Passengers

Worst single traffic accident in Quad-City history took place on the fateful day of March 20, 1943. The toll was nine dead and 16 hurt, 13 seriously.

A solicitous Nameoki Transit Co. bus driver, who had only two new passengers seated themselves, and he was still looking into the rear-view mirror as he pulled away, heading south over the Illinois Traction System crossing at 2700 Nameoki Road.

The time was 11:35 a.m. on a Saturday, and a St. Louis-bound interurban electric train was 20 minutes late.

Electric warning lights were flashing, and the motorman assumed that two buses halted at the crossing were waiting for the train to pass.

The interurban was traveling at 55 miles an hour and struck the bus in the left side at the rear before the driver realized it was near.

The tragedy could be seen clearly on the faces of all the passengers in the second bus, but it was too late.

Many of those on the bus passing the crossing also saw the train, but there was nothing

they could do in the seconds before it struck.

Struck Second Time
Knocked high into the air, the stricken vehicle spun around and struck a second time when it was hit by the train again, this time near the front.

The wreckage was thrown once more into the air, shearing off a telegraph pole 15 feet above the ground and caving in the right side of the bus.

Five bodies were scattered in a field, with the other victims caught inside the bus, part of which was carried for a distance of 700 feet as the passenger car ground to a halt.

Only real damage to the train consisted of shattered glass near the motorman's seat.

Almost equalling the crash area in horror was the scene at St. Elizabeth Hospital where the dead, dying and injured were rushed.

The facilities and personnel were severely taxed by the sorrowful task, but somehow the maimed and killed were separated, treated and identified.

The tragedy was never to occur in the Quad-Cities, it is indelibly inscribed in the memories of all who were in-

involved or who knew any of the 25.

Earlier Tragedies
While providing invaluable transportation service in the early days of the Quad-City community, fast-moving electric trains, unfortunately, were factors in countless fatalities.

On many occasions, pedestrians lost their lives while attempting to cross tracks in front of approaching street cars. Collisions of trolleys also were numerous.

A coach loaded with industrial workers jumped the Terminal Railroad Association tracks between Madison and Granite City July 16, 1903, causing two deaths.

There were no fatalities, but 19 were hurt Aug. 19, 1906, when a McKinley interurban and a Horseshoe Lake car collided at a crossing of the two roads near a baseball park in the northern end of Granite City.

Two occupants of a horse-drawn cart barely escaped with their lives in 1907 when the anti-train was hit by an auto, ran against a tree and two posts.

St. John's crossing—scene of

the 1943 crash fatal to nine — also was in the news July 4, 1920, when an auto carrying a family of five was struck by a McKinley System interurban car. Two were killed.

1929 Crash
Four men were killed July 27, 1929, when an Alton, Granite and St. Louis Traction Co. car hit their auto at the Maryville Road crossing. All were farmers. A fifth farmer jumped out and was saved.

Two cars of the same traction company met head-on north of Nameoki during a siege of fog Nov. 2, 1925. Three persons died and 28 were hurt.

One of the saddest occurrences locally was recorded Sept. 22, 1928.

For eight weeks, an open truck had been used to transport Granite Cityans to revival services being conducted in Tri-City Park.

As the truck reached the Nickel Plate crossing on Edwardsville Road, while enroute to the revival, the vehicle was hit by the engine of a freight train, five of the passengers being killed and 11 injured.

Four persons—three men and

a woman—lost their lives Sept. 15, 1938. Their auto was struck by a St. Louis-bound passenger train and was carried 1500 feet along tracks crossing a Horseshoe Lake road.

On Oct. 26, 1940, an Alton and Southern freight train struck a sedan at an unprotected crossing on a dirt road a mile south of Mitchell, killing the three occupants.

Special Train

A Nickel Plate special train passing a crossing between the highway and the Smith-Rowland Co. plant April 9, 1942, killed four Granite Cityans employed by the fertilizer firm. The men were riding in a sedan and were on their way home from work.

Forty-four persons died in Quad-City area street and highway accidents in 1954.

At the then-unprotected cross-

ing at Edwardsville Road and McCambridge Avenue Oct. 25, 1945, a northbound Alton street car collided with a westbound transport truck loaded with auto wheels.

Tearing the trailer from the truck cab, the train carried it along the track, although the first of the two cars of the train derailed. The truck's fuel tank exploded, igniting both the trailer and the front of the street car.

Four passengers in the first car of the train died in the crash.

Five Quad-Cityans died as a result of a two-auto mishap on Highway 67 near Eagle Park Nov. 23, 1946. The two vehicles had sideswiped, and one of them burned.

Three Granite Cityans were killed in July 1947 as their auto hit the tender of a freight train

at a crossing on Collinsville Road, Highway 40. Highway collisions took a toll of three lives on Highway 67 four miles north of Granite City June 10, 1953, and killed four young Granite Cityans near Nashville, Ill., Feb. 4, 1962.

A Granite City fire truck overturned in a storm in June 1963, and a bus carrying Odd Fellows members to a meeting overturned and injured 25 persons May 16, 1964.

Four people were hurt in a 14-vehicle pileup during fog and smoke on Highway 203 south of here Sept. 28, 1964.

Three Missouri teenagers were killed when their auto passed warning gates at the 20th Street railroad crossing Sept. 24, 1965, and was hit by a fast freight train.

Three Granite Cityans died injured.

and three were hurt critically June 12, 1966, as their auto left Highway 111 and hit an Interstate 270 concrete abutment. The same toll—three Granite Cityans killed and three injured critically—was recorded Dec. 11, 1966, in a head-on collision of two cars on a curve of Highway Three north of Granite City.

Four were killed—three Granite Cityans and a St. Louis an— and four hurt in a two-car crash in June 1968 at Highway Three and Old Alton Road (Rte. 203).

On May 6, 1970, a tanker truck carrying hot asphalt rammed into the Busy Bee Truck Stop at Route 111 and 182, collapsing the building and killing a patron who was covered with hot asphalt by the crash; two other persons were injured.

History of Churches in Area Spans More Than a Century

Inseparably interwoven throughout the long history of Granite City is the development of its many churches.

New churches continue to be added as the residential area grows to the north and east.

Granite Cityans worship in many ways and at many locations—nearly 100 churches at latest count.

The broad diversity of religious faiths reflects an equally wide range in the national origin of local residents, in the true "melting pot" tradition of the United States.

All of the churches had a part in molding this community's spiritual devotion and the character of its citizens. The church history actually dates back to an era long before the formal establishment of villages and cities.

Though local municipalities have yet to reach the century mark, St. John United Church of Christ in Granite City celebrated its centennial in 1967. But even it was not the first local church.

First Church in 1830
Rev. J. W. Abel, a chronicler of the times, relates that the Kinderhook Methodist Church was erected in 1838 on the present site of Emerson school.

The community then was known as Six-Mile Prairie because it was six miles from St. Louis, and the congregation had been in existence for 28 years.

When the Methodists of Six-Mile Prairie decided to replace the church in which they had worshipped since 1830, Calvin Kinder, steward of the church and a practical man, proposed that, since there was a need for both a church and a school, a multiple-purpose structure be erected.

"Most everyone in the district was a Methodist," Rev. Abel wrote. In 1858, a two-story building—first floor a school, second floor a church—was erected.

Non-Methodists eyed the handsome edifice with suspicion. Calvin Kinder, they said, had "hooked" the school funds to build a church. But the name Kinderhook was an etymological by-product of such comment.

Lutheran Settlers
In succeeding years, as German settlers poured into the community, the Methodists were gradually replaced by Lutherans.

In 1880, the Methodists sold their part of the Kinderhook church and school building to the Immanuel Lutheran congregation.

The old Kinderhook building was to play a significant role in the establishment of Granite City churches.

After it was purchased by the organized school district in 1894, the second floor was used as a community church. There, in November 1894, Rev. A. H. Miller organized the parent congregation of Niedringhaus Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Zion M. E. Church was organized there in 1897.

But even before this time—in 1862—the German Independent Christian Church had been founded in Granite City.

August Ruwisch had donated a site for the church, which was eventually to become St. John United Church of Christ (Evangelical and Reformed).

Charter Members
Charter members of the congregation were August

Brandes, Louis Bruenne, Christian Burdord, Henry Deter-Jell, Henry Hiler, William Harmer, Fred Kohl, Fred Meyer, Christian Pieper, August Ruwisch, Henry Ruwisch, John Seebach, William Storck and Conrad Wolf.

On Aug. 19, 1934, fire gutted the St. John Church. The blackened shell remaining was demolished, and a \$30,000 basement structure was constructed to replace it.

The sub-level unit was dedicated in 1935. Then, in 1941, a magnificent new \$85,000 church was dedicated.

The Immanuel Lutherans built a small frame church in the spring of 1886, replacing it with a substantial brick structure in 1890.

The Zion M. E. congregation also built a church at the beginning of the new century.

Catholic Parish
On Nov. 5, 1901, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was dedicated, the first Catholic church in Granite City.

The church and accompanying parochial school were founded by the Rev. William Murphy, sent to Granite City by Bishop Ryan of Alton "to minister to the needs of the Catholic people."

St. Peter's Evangelical Church was dedicated in April 1883, slightly more than two years after the congregation was organized. First services at the church were conducted in the Emerson school building.

After Methodists had regained possession of the stable old Kinderhook church, they embarked on a significant building program.

On a site donated by the Niedringhaus trustees, the Park Avenue Methodist Church was built, to be dedicated on Feb. 11, 1903, and later to become the Niedringhaus Memorial M. E. Church. An \$8,000 parsonage was erected on an adjacent lot in 1906.

Now Niedringhaus United Methodist Church, it conducted a successful fund drive this spring and will proceed to raze the 20th Street-Edmon Avenue church structure and replace it with a new church on the same site.

First Baptist Church
The First Baptist Church of Granite City was organized Aug. 6, 1901, with 22 charter members. Elder W. W. Morgan was the first pastor called.

Second pastor was Rev. H. Barcus, who undertook a building program campaign. The cornerstone was laid in 1903, with the building completed and dedicated June 12, 1904.

The building was soon outgrown, and a new one was

started in 1921.

Rev. Milton E. Page organized the First Presbyterian Church of Granite City April 15, 1906. Signing the petition for organization were 112 persons.

The following year, the church basement was completed and services were held there until completion of the upper story in 1915.

Other buildings erected in 1906 included those of the Central Christian and the Dewey Avenue M. E. churches.

The Central Christian Church was built on a lot donated by the Niedringhaus trustees and had a charter membership of 20 persons.

The Dewey Avenue church had been organized the year before by Rev. L. M. Burkehead, who held first services in Washington School.

Bulgarian Church

A Bulgarian Orthodox Church was built in West Granite City in 1911, and the West Granite

Baptist Church was completed in September 1919.

The Assembly of God Tabernacle was built in 1929, and the following year the Immanuel and St. Paul Lutheran churches were consolidated at Concordia Lutheran Church. The latter congregation completed a new church in 1926.

The Slovak Lutherans organized a congregation in 1923, worshipping at Concordia Lutheran Church until St. John's Slovak Lutheran Church was built in 1924.

The Sacred Heart Catholic parish was organized by the Rev. (later Msgr.) Michael Costello in September 1924. A church was built the following year.

The Zion M. E. Church was dissolved in 1929, its members affiliating with three other Methodist congregations. The church property was sold to the First Christian congregation in 1930.

Pyramid Club Craze in GC in 1949

The Pyramid Club craze caught on in Granite City in 1949 but quickly collapsed when it was revealed that, under the rules being followed, 512 new members would have to be signed up for each jackpot award of \$448.

At this rate, there would have

to be billions of \$1 entry fees, representing more people than existed in the world, in order for very many people to win.

Over 2000 persons had joined before the club fell apart, and some profited.

Many said they enjoyed the parties which were held as one of the club activities.

First policemen in Granite City, chosen by the City Council, were Henry Fastick and William Cool. They received salaries of \$50 a month, and the city jail was located in a frame building at 19th Street and Edison Avenue.

Delegates representing 18 trade unions met in Forcade Hall on Oct. 8, 1960, and organized the Tri-City Central Trades Council. Adrian Dace was elected as president, D. N. Miller vice-president and W. H. Clark, recording secretary.



BUSY TRAFFIC is not just a problem of today, as shown by this 1952 photo at the Niedringhaus-

Edison-20th intersection before stoplights were installed.



Congratulations
GRANITE CITY
on your
75TH ANNIVERSARY

"We're Glad To Be A Part Of It"

STATE **LOAN and SAVINGS**
Corner Niedringhaus and Edison Avenue
Granite City, Ill.

CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAY 270. These two photos show work on the Interstate 270 bridge

across the Chain of Rocks Canal (left) and piers leading toward the Mississippi River (right) in 1964.



IN FULL OPERATION. The Granite City Engineer Depot is shown here at a time when it was a major supply center for the Army. This view shows

three cranes at work unloading sections of pipe in one of the vast storage areas maintained adjacent to the Depot's warehouses.

Plans Made for Army Depot as Early as '17

World War I had just ended. The dust from "the war to end all wars" was beginning to settle.

Because the United States believed the war might drag on longer than it did, many plans, procedures and blueprints were drafted. But the November 1918 armistice called a halt to any further military expansion.

One of the 1917 blueprints shelved was the plan for the Granite City Engineer Depot, known in the Vietnam war era as the Granite City Army Depot.

The world aflame once more, April 1942 saw the groundbreaking of the Granite City Engineer Depot and in August 1942, a trained cadre of personnel arrived from Columbus, O., to begin operation of an engineer depot in an area twice the size of the principality of Monaco—to be exact, 940.6 acres.

Key Logistic Base
The location of the new post was of the greatest importance, since it would be one of the key logistic bases for the support of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' supply system.

There is a superb transportation network—rail, truck, water, air—which fans out in all directions.

Also, a metropolitan area of approximately three million population offers an abundant source of skilled personnel, as well as a vast industrial complex from which varied contractors are available for work which may exceed the momentary or long-range capability of the Depot.

Name Changed in 1962
The Depot continued under the command of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers until August 1962, at which time a reorganization of the overall Army Logistic System created the U. S. Army Supply and Maintenance Command.

The Corps of Engineers and other technical services went out of the supply business, and the Depot became known as the Granite City Army Depot.

The local installation, in August 1962, became one of the key logistic facilities under the command of the U.S. Army Supply and Maintenance Command.

Still later, on July 1, 1966, it was placed under the U.S. Army Materiel Command.

Operations began on a limited scale on Aug. 9, 1942. The hiring of personnel and the procuring of supplies was handled from offices in the Venice City Hall.

On Aug. 16, 1942, the Depot started conducting business from a group of prefabricated barracks on the Depot, at no permanent buildings were completed at that time.

First Shipment of Stock

On Aug. 19, 1942, the first shipment of stock was received consisting of searchlight trailers from a vendor in Kansas City, Mo. Total damage received for storage during August 1942 was \$45 tons, and no shipments were made during the months of August and September 1942. The strength was in-

creased to 20 officers and 700 civilians.

The original contract called for the construction of four permanent warehouses and one shed, providing a total of more than 1,250,000 square feet of covered storage area.

Also included in the initial construction was a hard-surface open storage area of over 2,250,000 square feet, a three-story headquarters building, and a Bachelor Officers' Quarters.

Other permanent structures erected during the early history of the Depot included the one-million-gallon water storage reservoir, a railroad engine house, heating plant, fire station and a large maintenance repair shop.

Three-Fold Training
In 1945, the Depot was assigned a three-fold training mission. An engineer supply school was established to train officers in handling, storing, processing, packing and marking, and administrative procedures involved in supply operations.

An engineer maintenance school was established to furnish instructions to officers and enlisted men on the maintenance of engineer equipment.

Personnel of troop units stationed at the Depot were trained in actual operation of a depot.

Preparation for Overseas
Soldiers were assigned to work side by side with the officers and civilians operating the Depot in preparation for their overseas mission of establishing and operating Army depots.

In 1944, barge-loading facilities for shipping supplies and equipment up and down the Mississippi River were established.

From the latter years of world war II to the present time, numerous building programs have continued to increase the facilities and to refine wartime living and working conditions.

Among these improvements have been increased stabilized open storage areas, additions to the central heating plant, new warehouses, the controlled dehumidification of four complete warehouses, four new open sheds, two new maintenance annexes, a new flammable storage building, two new barracks, and 64 additional units of family housing.

Operations of the Depot reached a peak in July 1945 when over 52,000 tons of material requiring 4500 railroad cars were received and shipped. The apex of employment, 5000 people, was reached in 1944.

During the World War II period, 1,500 officers and over 2,000 enlisted men were trained for engineer supply and maintenance functions.

Following World War II, depot activities tapered off to a peacetime level. The tempo again was accelerated to support troops in Korea in 1950. After the Korean War, the Depot returned to a normal level of operation for the remainder of the 1950s.

In 1961, the Marlon Engineer

Start of World War II Prompted U. S. to Establish Depot in 1942

Coming into being in the early stages of World War II, the United States Army Engineer Depot in Granite City proved to be an important factor in the nation's successful war effort and likewise played a major role in development of the Quad-Cities into an industrially diversified and rapidly-growing area.

First step in establishment of the military installation was taken about April 1, 1942, when the Army's Corps of Engineers filed a petition for condemnation of approximately 1200 acres of land.

The territory covered an area of vacant land in West Granite City, reaching from an extension of 29th Street southward to the Venice and westward to the Mississippi River.

The site chosen for the Granite City Engineer Depot was located on the Mississippi River about five miles north of the center of St. Louis, on the east bank of the river.

Engineer Chief in Charge
The post was to be an exempted station operating directly under the Office, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

It was situated within the western corporate limits of Granite City in Madison county, Ill., and was bounded on the east and south by railroad rights-of-way, on the north by a vacant tract owned by the Columbus, O., General Depot.

Prior to actual construction, plans were initiated for enclosure of an open sewage ditch which served Granite City.

Construction of the Depot began April 3, 1942, under supervision of the St. Louis Engineer District.

Levee Constructed
A new levee was built and the old levee removed, reclaiming a huge area of some 1250 acres.

Over 90% of the levee was new, having been built to reclaim the large amount of Depot property that had been outside the previously existing levee.

The first building completed, with the exception of storage sheds for construction equipment, was a temporary field office for the Area Engineers and inspectors. This structure was finished and occupied on May 18, 1942.

After serving its purpose as a field office, it was enlarged and later became a part of the present Officers' Club.

Civilian contracts for four quarter-mile-long brick warehouses and 27 miles of railroad track were awarded May 15, 1942, to the Tarlton-MacDonald Construction Co.

On Aug. 7, 1942, the first contingent of eight officers arrived, together with key civilian personnel who had been trained in the Engineer Section at Columbus, Ohio.

Among the civilians transferred were carpenters and electricians who erected a series of semi-permanent buildings used for the administration offices of the Depot and later transformed into enlisted men's barracks.

Cover Soil With Gravel

Cinders, rock and gravel had to be spread and rolled into the land to make it stable enough to hold the proposed warehouses and the ponderous weight of Engineer Corps items that would be stored outside.

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Col. James R. Brownell, 51, who had been in the Army since the age of 16, with 34 of those years in the Corps of Engineers, was placed in command. He had seen service on Bataan with a topographical

unit prior to world war I, when he was commissioned in the Philippine Scouts.

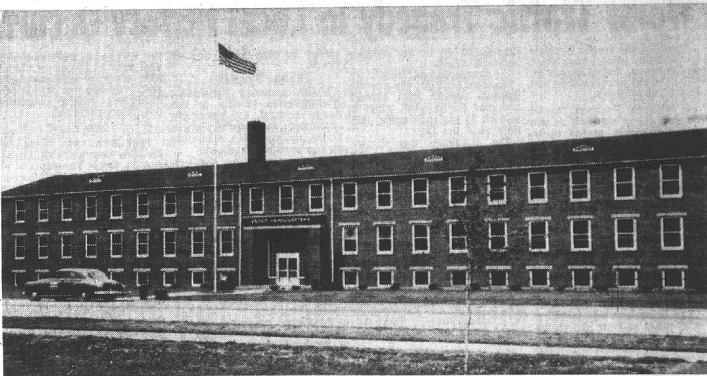
He remained in the Philippines as Assistant Department Engineer until his retirement. Called back to active duty in 1940, he was stationed at the Columbus, O., General Depot as Engineer Supply Officer before taking command of the Granite City Depot at its inception.

Operations Started
Operations began on a limited scale Aug. 9, 1942, and the hiring of personnel and procuring of supplies were handled from offices in the Venice city hall.

On Aug. 16, 1942, the Depot started conducting business from a group of portable barracks on the Depot, since no permanent buildings were completed at that time.

Three days later, the first shipment of stock was received, consisting of searchlight trailers from the Fruehauf Trailer firm in Kansas City, Mo. Total damage received for storage during August 1942 was \$45 tons, and no shipments were made.

During August and September, the Depot's civilian strength increased to 700, with 20 Army officers assigned. On Sept. 28, the guard force was placed under military control and regulations.



FLAG BILLOWS IN THE BREEZE in front of the Administration Building at the Granite City Engineer Depot. Since being inactivated on June 30,

1971, it has operated as Headquarters—Installation Support Activities of the Army Aviation Systems Command.



DEPOT TRAGEDY. In August 1954, a violent windstorm toppled a grandstand at Salute to the Engineer Depot ceremonies, injuring 13 persons.

Shown attending one of the victims is John Bonvincino, an officer of the Granite City auxiliary police.

River was five feet above flood stage, and all the area west of the old levee was under water.

Rapid Progress
This was followed by a cloud-burst which left six inches of water standing over the entire project.

Despite the handicaps, progress generally was satisfactory and most schedules were met.

Credit for this was attributed largely to field employees of the Office of the Engineer in Charge and to the various contractors and their employees, who worked extra hours, extra shifts, Sundays and holidays to finish the job.

Initial Function—Storage
At the time of the Depot's activation, it had but one basic function—the storage of Engineer Corps heavy equipment for transmittal to Engineer troops both in the U. S. and overseas as requisitioned.

The Depot was designated as a storage and issue point for all items of Engineer Troop Equipment and for Engineer Lease Supplies.

Supplies were received from manufacturers for issue to troops in this country and elsewhere, and the Depot was not limited to the supply of troops of any particular service command.

All requisitions were received from the Office, Chief of Engineers in Charge, and were for overseas destinations.

Extensive Storage Space
Some back orders were filled by domestic shipments, particularly control items.

Because of the large amount of open storage area available at the Depot, it was in a position to handle large quantities of heavy engineer equipment.

The Depot was located in a large railroad switching area, and all railroads serving this region were given access to the Depot through the Terminal Railroad Association. An additional connection provided transportation direct to the Alton Railroad.

The Terminal Railroad tracks entered the Depot and led to a classification yard with a capacity of 400 cars.

More than 20 miles of track, together with the necessary ramps, provided adequate facilities for loading and unloading of railroad cars.

Since the Depot was so close to the river, it was possible to handle inland-waterway barge shipments on a paved ramp, no

permanent wharves having yet been built.

Manufacturers Nearby
Why were the Quad-Cities chosen as the location of the Depot?

The convenient access to all types of transportation has been mentioned.

The site also was ideal in other ways as a central point for storage and issue of equipment and supplies.

A large majority of the factories supplying equipment had locations in the Midwest. It was determined that 27 railroads and waterways were available to the Depot for movement of supplies and materials.

Details of Contract
The original contract called for construction of four permanent warehouses and one shed, providing a total of more than 1,250,000 square feet of covered storage area. Also included was a hard-surface, open-storage area of over 2,250,000 square feet.

The contract provided for a three-story Administration Building and closely adjoining it an Officers' Quarters.

Other structures included a million-gallon water storage reservoir, a railroad engine house, heating plant, fire house and 164,336-foot maintenance repair shop, complete with railroad spur running into the building.

Training Facilities
Temporary type of construction included a storage shed, school barracks for enlisted men and officers, school training buildings consisting of four 500-foot barracks, a post exchange, a cafeteria, Post Engineer building, engineer boxing factory, guard buildings, dispensary, officers' mess and enlisted men's mess.

Buildings were to be erected to house 65 officers and 477 enlisted men.

A small, windowless portable building was the beginning of the exchange, which opened Sept. 1, 1942. Later, a semi-permanent building, 10 by 20 feet, was built entirely of salvaged material. It housed a merchandise counter and light lunch bar.

A cafeteria was added to allow serving of complete meals 1250 later. It was expanded to 90x100 feet.

Flood Emergency
During the 1942 flood emer-

gency, the exchange served more than 1800 free meals a day to those who were working on the levee and unable to go home. It remained open every night until 1 a.m.

The Officers' Club was activated on Dec. 1, 1942. The club rooms were located in the Bachelor Officers' Quarters until a club building could be remodeled.

By December, monthly activity had reached a level of 4583 shipments, 18,939 receipts and 37,297 articles on hand.

Club Formed by Bachelors Here
Bachelors formed a club in Granite City in 1946, with H.J. Anderson as first president.

But the organization was not regarded as in any way symbolic of local manners and mores. It merely reflected the scarcity of women during the early years of the community.

By 1924, the original membership of over 25 had dwindled to one, as one member after another chose to "become a Benedict," in the idiom of the day.

Contributing to the incentive to marry and raise a family was the Stork Fraternal Society, established in Granite City in the early 1900s. An insurance society, it offered payments of \$10 to \$75 to members who became parents.

Though most of the "shock" today might appear laughable, "unseemly" and "light-ditting." A Granite City girl started families vacationing in the Plaza area in 1912 when she appeared in a black bathing suit with brilliant red stockings.

In the same year, Granite City women's organizations decided to wage war against bachelors, which they called "unseemly" and "light-ditting."

A Granite City girl started families vacationing in the Plaza area in 1912 when she appeared in a black bathing suit with brilliant red stockings.

Short dresses prompted extensive comment here in 1912. Some of the skirts which drew criticism were described as reaching "barely to the shoe tops."

In the same year, Granite City women's organizations decided to wage war against bachelors, which they called "unseemly" and "light-ditting."

A Granite City girl started families vacationing in the Plaza area in 1912 when she appeared in a black bathing suit with brilliant red stockings.

City's History Has Spanned Several Generations of Many Families

Inseparable from the history of this area are the names of men and women who were active in the development of its governmental agencies, manufacturing, commerce and social life at the turn of the century. No review could be complete, and recollections inevitably would vary, depending upon who did the recalling. However, most versions would include at an early point the names of Dr. Cornelius Campbell and Charles F. Stamps, who laid out the city of Venice in 1841. Their efforts eventually led to incorporation as a village in 1873. Such names as Robinson, Froehly, Selb, McCambridge, Roberts, Kaseberg, Kinder, McFee and Brummell came to mind in the latter connection. H. P. Tansy and John J. Mitchell founded the Venice elevator in 1871, and James Brummell was mayor when Venice became a city in 1897. Dr. J. W. Scott became mayor in 1899 and the physicians here also included his brother, Dr. Ralph Scott, and Dr. J. L. Marder. James Kerr, a fifth-term alderman and a railroad clerk in 1912, was a native of Scotland. Altamont Stalecker, another early alderman, formed a crate manufacturing company after investing a new type of packing and shipping crate. George W. Bennett served eight years as police chief and 13 years as village marshal. W. M. Kimbrough was manager of the Madison County Ferry Co. First Lumber Yard. Fred Kohl, born in Germany, moved to a farm in the American Bottoms before opening a store at Main and Ferry streets. An investor, he founded the first Quad-City lumber yard and owned shares of two banks. In Madison, C. L. Gibbs was a druggist, notary public and police magistrate and William McMahon, who was elected to the village board, was a rolling mill "rougher." Henry Console served in the Cuban expedition and edited the Madison Tribune. Originally a railroad engineer, Jerry J. Lahey started a livery, carriage house and boarding stable. School board president four terms, W. J. Franklin became village attorney. J. M. Harlan was said to be

the first registered pharmacist in Madison County. His son, Lee, became a doctor. Madison school teacher and principal before opening a general store, August Mueller was a Shurtleff College graduate. Theodore and L. J. Harman, formerly in the saloon business at Davenport, Ia., operated a butcher shop and market on Fifth Street. David Waschauer, a German immigrant, operated the "Big Store." Charles Niemler, son of an Indiana grocer, opened a Madison grocery in 1906. C. L. Jackson became a Madsonian in 1908 after studying merchandising in Palmyra and attending the University of Missouri and Eastman Business College. He was a realtor, landlord and constable. Fred Lueders worked for Waschauer and then opened a furniture store. Niedringhaus Furniture. In Granite City, the Niedringhaus Furniture Co. was operated by A. L. Von Gruenigen and A. E. Klingenberg. Charles F. Stielzel was a bank vice-president, and assistant manager of the Granite City Realty Co.

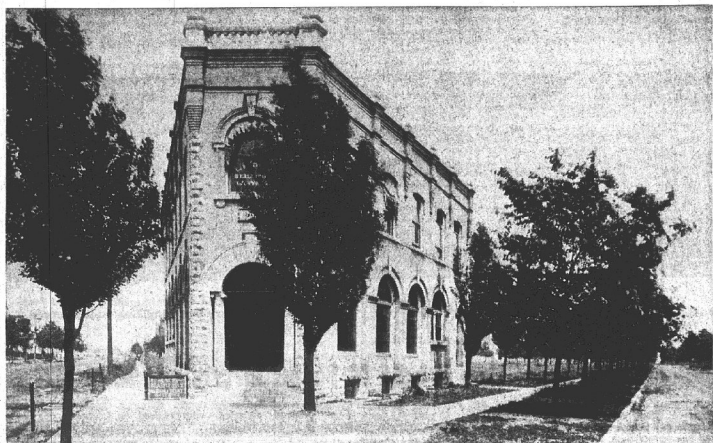
William Champion, Ernst Hattener, F. H. Strackeljah, Fred Dahmus and W. R. Woodson were early members of the Tri-City Retail Merchants Association. C. H. Way, R. A. Murphy, A. H. Murphy and J. H. Robinson were associates in a contracting firm which built the Madison City Hall. A. W. Sr. and Jr., V. S. and Ralph A. Morris operated the Morris Realty Co. founded in 1902. William Moellenbrock, lake resort operator, was a school director, supervisor and county commissioner. Lauff's Hotel. Phillip Lauff Sr. came to the U. S. in 1840 at the age of eight and in 1893 was named manager of a Granite City hotel for the Niedringhaus family. He built Lauff's Hotel in 1900 and his son later supervised its operation. J. E. Molthrop operated a hotel at 19th and State Streets, established in 1899. Dr. August Lohmann, veterinary surgeon, who previously farmed in Nameoki Township operated a buffet at Niedringhaus Avenue and 21st Street.

Robert Roth operated "The Pike," 21st and A Streets, and Fred Wagner ran a soda and mineral water factory there. County Recorder of Deeds Fred H. Strackeljah and G. W. Hess operated a butcher shop and grocery at 21st and D. Strackeljah also served as Nameoki tax assessor. Nathan Fleishman joined with A. Levenhel in starting a clothing store and served as a director of the 18th Street Improvement Association. John Ibbotson, J. G. Buenger and Louis Buenger founded the Granite City Supply Corp., dealing in fuel and building supplies. Born in Madison County, John B. Harris worked at the Alton glass factory before studying law and becoming Granite City corporation counsel. Harry Carr founded Carr's Dry Goods Store, which he operated with his son, Avery. Albert Michel started a grocery

store and H. H. Bischoff a hardware store. Architect, Druggist. A. J. Kahle operated a paint, paper and hardware company and served as Elm Slough Drainage District treasurer and a school director, deputy sheriff and highway commissioner. Theodore C. Kistner was an architect here from 1900. After working in the Pope Glucose Works laboratory, Charles Uzzell graduated from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and opened a drug store at 19th and D. Streets. Miss Mayde Kennedy operated a millinery firm at 18th and E. and T. E. Gonterman ran a jewelry store. Frank M. Cauer, a tinsmith, became postmaster with creation of the Granite City post office in 1897. Edmund Hall, a civil engineer, became city surveyor in 1909 and sold maps and blueprints of

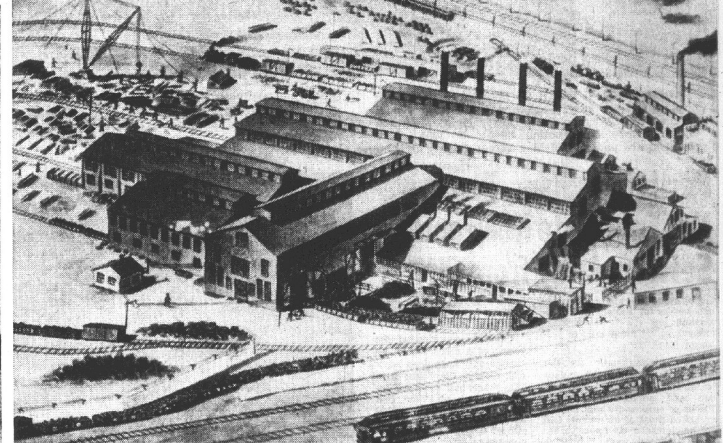
Able Woman School Administrator

The "women's liberation" movement was unknown in Granite City in the early to mid-1950s. But a woman, Miss Claudine Coulter, held one of the top three positions in the American Association of Supervisors and Curriculum Directors, Illinois Education Association and National Education Association. Her community service included active participation in Community Chest, Red Cross and United Fund campaigns and service as a member of the board of directors of Coordinated Youth Services. Miss Coulter held membership in such groups as the Niedringhaus Parent-Teacher Association, American Association of University Women, Daughters of the American Revolution, the top three positions in the American Association of Supervisors and Curriculum Directors, Illinois Education Association and National Education Association. A native of Oakdale, Ill., she spent more than 30 years in the Granite City school system, including 19 years as principal of Niedringhaus Grade School. Residing on Niedringhaus Avenue during her residence here, of the Granite City Lime and Cement Co., which did business in four states. Miss Kate Fisse was among those active in operation of a music conservatory. Born in Hungary, D. Friedman moved to this community in 1981 and opened a tailoring company in 1905. Peter Senoyan operated the Victorian Hotel after World War I Army service and worked as a court interpreter and patrolman. G. A. Niemann was treasurer



ERECTED IN 1900. The First National Bank building, Niedringhaus Avenue (right) and Cleveland Blvd., housed the offices of the Granite City, Madison & Venice Water Co. in the basement, a

bank on the first floor and the law offices of Le-Masters and Stallings on the second floor. Note the buggy hitching posts at the left.



COMMONWEALTH STEEL CO. as it appeared about 1904. Manufacturing steel castings and railroad supplies, the plant occupied 10 acres and had

a capacity of 150 tons daily, giving employment to 1,500 men at that time.

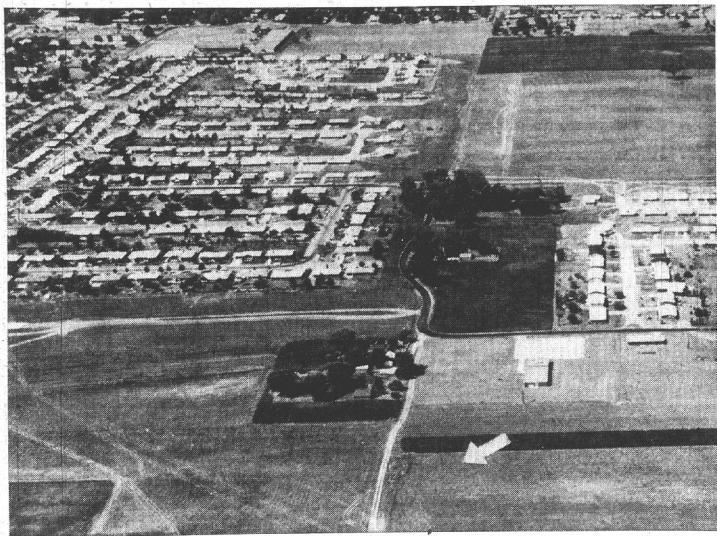
OUR MESSAGE TO GRANITE CITY ON ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY

The parable of the five plants. There are five plants all growing together in a good temperate climate conducive to healthy growth. The first plant is underdeveloped. It is growing in rich soil and receiving sufficient water. The second plant is also underdeveloped. It is receiving lots of sunlight and water but is growing in poor soil. The third plant, like the first two, is also underdeveloped. It is growing in rich soil and receiving lots of water but insufficient sunlight because the sunlight is falling on other plants which overshadow it. The fourth plant has just died. It had been undernourished like the first three. Heavy rains had come and its weak root structure could not hold the rich soil which then washed away. The remaining barren soil could not henceforth hold the water, which as a result ran off. The weak sunlight could not keep the plant alive. Even strong sunlight could not sustain its life. The fifth plant is healthy and strong and developing rapidly. It is growing in rich soil and receiving lots of water and lots of sunlight. It has a strong root structure which retains the rich soil and holds the nourishing water. It can sustain itself against the storms. Now, what is the meaning of the parable? Most of you can guess. The plant represents the great benefits that it is possible for all of us to receive by living and working in the area. The good temperature climate in which the



plant grows represents the great economy of the United States. The soil in which the plant grows represents local industry and commerce. The water which brings nourishment to the plant represents the hourly and salaried workers in our industry and commerce. The sunlight which brings all of these elements into interaction to produce a healthy plant, by acting as a catalyst and a source of energy, represents the entire community. The moral lesson of the story, of course, is obvious. If we only have the partial cooperation of the community, of industry and of labor, we are only going to obtain partial benefits for all of us. If we continue to have only partial cooperation, we run the grave long-term risk of losing all benefits. However, if we achieve active and full cooperation between the community, industry and labor in bringing into the area the maximum amount of business to fill our production capacity, we can obtain maximum benefits for all of us. We believe we still have good rich soil. We believe we have an ample supply of good water. We believe we have a good climate in which our plant can grow strong. What we feel we need is good strong continuous energy giving sunlight to make the plant really begin to grow and bear fruit. Think about the parable of the five plants. Doesn't the moral lesson make sense? Shouldn't we take a course of action that will get all of these elements to fully interact and produce real life in our community?

CASTINGS DIVISION - GENERAL STEEL INDUSTRIES, INC.



OUTWARD — EVER OUTWARD — grows the city of Granite City. Parkway elementary school (arrow) and Worthen Park (lower right) sites are shown before construction began in 1964. Also pictured are part of Wilshire Manor (right) and the

Gorbe and Holiday Gardens subdivisions (left center and upper left, respectively). St. Elizabeth Catholic Church and school are visible at the top. Apartments and homes now occupy the land at lower left.

Perils of Indians, River Not Enough to Keep Early Settlers Away from City

South of Alton along the western border of Illinois, the Mississippi has carved a lens-shaped valley amid hills of yellowed loess.

Known traditionally as the American Bottoms, the valley is 70 miles long and between one and seven miles wide. Fields of corn and wheat checkerboard most of its extent, but at the northern tip opposite St. Louis lies a vast industrial zone.

There, among thunderous mills and busy terminals of railroad trunk lines, sprawl a dozen suburbs and such cities as Wood River, East St. Louis and Granite City.

Built a mile inland from the river, Granite City is an important steel center and the largest municipality in Madison County. On the south it adjoins Madison, which in turn adjoins Venice.

To the east and north are the village of Pontoon Beach and the large populated center known as Mitchell.

These areas and Granite City comprise the Quad-Cities, most highly industrialized section in Madison County and one which has also taken on additional dimensions with the passing years.

This community still provides a large number of jobs, for people residing here and elsewhere. But it also has been selected as the home town of thousands who commute to employment in Missouri or in other parts of Illinois.

Venice, an early-day ferry landing, was laid out in 1841. Madison sprang up in 1891 as a residential adjunct of the American Car & Foundry shops.

Although the site of this community appears to be as flat as the underside of a turtle, Granite City rests on a bulge of the valley floor.

Its altitude of 431 feet above sea level is six feet higher than that of Madison and 21 feet higher than the altitude of Venice.

Unlike many other communities in the American Bottoms, Granite City cannot trace its ancestry to an Indian village, a French trading post or a pioneer ferry landing.

A geographer would ascribe this lack of lineage to the fact that the site of Granite City for centuries was subject to floods of the Mississippi.

But more subject to floods was the site of Illinoistown (East St. Louis), six miles south of Granite City, where Capt. James Piggott, veteran of the Revolutionary War, began operating a ferry in 1785.

And more subject to floods was the site of Cahokia, an ancient Indian village five miles south of Captain Piggott's ferry, where French priests had established a mission in 1699.

As geographers would hasten to point out, Cahokia and Illinoistown had natural advantages which the site of Granite City did not afford. Captain

Piggott's ferry was opposite the shore on which lay germinal St. Louis.

Cahokia commanded the mouth of a creek which, although only knee-deep when Col. George Clark saw it in 1778, once had provided Indians with abundant fish and given access to country overrun with game. And the site of Granite City? It had nothing to offer except rich alluvial soil and that, in a vast valley of fertile acres, went ignored by Indians and ferryman.

Fertile soil was appreciated by astute Frenchmen such as Nicholas Jarrot, a merchant who lived in semiautonomous grandeur at Cahokia, and by land-hungry Yankees and Southerners who in the early 1800s began to migrate from native fields onto the unploughed prairies.

In 1809, the year in which Illinois became a territory, the territorial court recognized Jarrot's claim to 400 acres of what is now Granite City on the basis of "improvements" he had made here.

The improvements probably consisted of little more than bottomland clearings cultivated by habitants in Jarrot's employ.

The first recorded settler on the site of Granite City was Dr. George Caldwell, whom historians describe as a "live enterprising Yankee, who combined the practice of medicine with tilling the soil."

A native of Weatherfield, Conn., Dr. Caldwell had been educated at Rutland, Vt., where he met and married Pamela Lyons.

In 1793, with his family and families of his father-in-law, Mathew Lyons, and his brother-in-law, John Messenger, the young doctor traveled overland to the Ohio and then floated downstream in a flatboat to the mouth of the Cumberland River.

Twisting inland on the Cumberland for 50 miles, the party came to Eddyville, Ky., and settled there.

Somewhere on the journey westward, perhaps while watching the sun rise in the Alleghenies or lying atop a flatboat on a moonlit night, Dr. Caldwell contracted the Western Fever.

This strange malaise, which affected the whole nation a few decades later, impelled its victims to search for golden fields that always lay just a few miles ahead.

But when Illinois resisted the affliction several years, for life in Eddyville was pleasant enough.

But when Illinois became part of the Indiana Territory in July 1801, and stories began to circulate about choice lands to be had in the American Bottoms, he—along with scores of others—succumbed.

When spring came in 1802, Dr. Caldwell and John Messenger loaded a boat with provisions



GREETING ADMIRERS. U. S. Senator Edmund S. Muskie (second from left), Democratic nominee for U. S. vice-president in 1968, shaking hands after his talk in Granite City Nov. 1, 1968.

sions, bade farewell to their families, and drifted down to the Ohio.

Passing the site of Cairo, they turned upstream into the Mississippi.

Near Fort Chartres, massive outpost of empire that France had lost to Britain in 1763, the two voyagers went ashore.

Though they saw good sites for homesteads, none caught their fancy and they continued up the river to Cahokia.

There, at the crossroads of the frontier, they mingled with swashbuckling voyagers, lean hunters in buckskin, half-wild Tamara, and Negro slaves from Santo Domingo.

While in Cahokia, Dr. Caldwell probably learned of the tract that he subsequently purchased: 200 acres of bottomland on which part of West Granite is built.

Dr. Caldwell and John Messenger returned to Kentucky, bundled their goods together, and brought their families to Illinois.

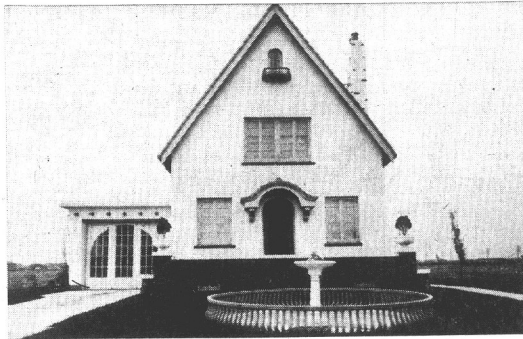
Although the little band of New Englanders was now accustomed to the hazards of pioneering, the perils in the bottomlands must have demanded fresh outlays of courage.

Surely Indians skulked in nearby forests. And the Mississippi, with floods and malarial swamps, presented a constant menace.

At Eddyville, there had been neighbors. But, here no smoke from friendly cabins rose above the tangle of willows and cottonwoods.

In the vast area that was to be Madison County, there were scarcely a dozen white men and only one settlement—a break in the woods named Goshen.

The initial meeting of the City Council after the incorporation of Granite City on March 9, 1896, took place in a real estate office located in a railroad depot at the 19th Street crossing.



NOT SO TYPICAL house design in the 1920s enhanced this eye-catching home on 27th Street between Benton street and Cleveland Blvd.

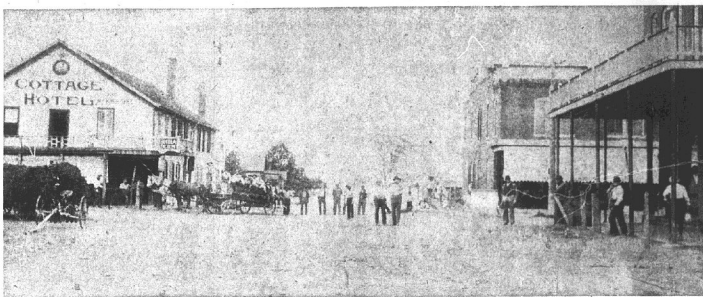


1907 CITY OFFICIALS of Granite City. They are, front row, left to right, John Maserang, alderman, Third Ward; Charles Wright, alderman, First Ward; Mayor Morgan LeMasters; Harry Willoughby, corporation counsel; Aaron Standridge, alderman, Fourth Ward; and Fred Sloan, alderman, Second Ward. Back row, George R. Furnish, city clerk; Charles Sowell, police magistrate; Edward Williams, alderman, Second Ward; Maurice Sullivan, city attorney; Charles Cline, alderman, First Ward; Alvah N. Homan, alderman, Fourth Ward; John McAnarney, alderman, Third Ward; and Charles Doty, alderman, Fifth Ward.



FILTER BUILDING at Granite City sewage treatment plant on Army Depot property just before

the plant began operations in 1966.



NAMEOKI 'FRONTIER TOWN' at the turn of the century. The picture was taken at Nameoki and Pontoon Roads, looking east. At left is the Cottage Hotel operated by William Knufinke. At right is

Hoelscher's Market in the background; in the foreground is a two-story brick building which housed a store and saloon.

Influenza Epidemics Here Caused 80 Deaths in 1918 and 35 in 1920

Epidemics of Spanish influenza took heavy tolls in Granite City in two years—400 cases and an estimated 80 deaths in 1918, and 300 cases with 35 deaths in 1920. There also was a less severe recurrence in 1919.

During the worst stages of the epidemics, schools were closed and public gatherings were forbidden.

With St. Elizabeth Hospital jammed, over 50 patients were kept at the Masonic Temple. Health problems of course, go back to earlier days and are still far from solved.

The "mad dog" hazard took a tragic turn in 1929 when a nine-year-old Granite City boy, Clarence Hussong, died of hydrophobia 49 days after being

biten by a rabid dog. All dogs were ordered muzzled with strays to be shot on sight. Plague, Sleeping Sickness, Scarlet fever came in 1913. A smallpox threat resulted in 2500 persons being vaccinated here in January 1938.

In 1921, influenza had subsided but sleeping sickness was a threat.

Spinal meningitis in 1929 closed the YMCA, its pool, the Wilson Park pool. Sunday schools and theatres. Of 22 1966, when the temperature exceeded 100 degrees for six consecutive days.

Summer heat waves have caused or hastened deaths in many years, and four fatalities were attributed directly to the heat in July and August 1936.

Thus, in 1858, a two-story building—first floor a school, second floor a church—was erected on the present site of the Emerson School, 20th and Benton Streets.

Non-Methodists eyed the handsome edifice cynically. Calvin Kinder they remarked, had "hooked" the school funds to build a church.

The name Kinderhook was the unfortunate by-product of such comments.

Throughout the 1850s and continuing into the Civil War era, Six Mile Prairie became the home of scores of Germans—detachments of the army of immigrants that poured into America after the Revolution of 1848.

The newcomers were drawn to the American Bottoms not only because of its fertility, but also because many inhabitants, weary of floods and fevers, were predisposed to sell out.

In 1863 the German Independent Christian Church of Six Mile Prairie, forerunner of the St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church (now United Church of Christ), was built on a site which August Ruwisch donated.

Charter members of the congregation were: August Brandes, Louis Bruenne, Christian Burdger, Henry Detarding, Henry Harmeier, William Harmeier, Fred Kohl, Fred Meyer, Christian Pieper, August Ruwisch, John Seechig, William Storck and Conrad Wolf.

The extent to which Kinderhook was Germanized in succeeding years is indicated by the fact that in 1880 the Methodists sold their part of the Kinderhook Church and School to an Immanuel Lutheran congregation.

This name, as explained in the Rev. J. W. Abel's Compendium Granite City Methodism (1902), originated in the following incident:

In 1857, Methodists of Six Mile Prairie decided to replace the church in which they had worshipped since 1830.

Calvin Kinder, steward of the church and a very practical man, proposed that—insomuch as there was need of a district schoolhouse—why not build a structure

Press-Record Has Grown with City; Operated by Judds, Lynch, Cassidy, McNary, Lindley, Campbell, Townsend

No visitor is likely to be in the Quad-Cities long before hearing these familiar words: "I saw it in the Press-Record." For the Press-Record—and its antecedents—is an integral part of this dynamic community that not so long ago, historically speaking, doffed its swaddling clothes and today is reaching for full maturity.

Lone survivor of mergers, sales and failures, the Press-Record has offered its editorial opinion and chronicled the news of the Quad-City area, from Mitchell to Venice and from the Mississippi River to the Bluffs, since the turn of the century.

Though the Press-Record is one of the nation's largest non-daily newspapers, this was not always so.

It was back in 1903, the year of the Great Flood, that Charles W. Judd, an itinerant St. Louis printer, arrived in Granite City. He borrowed \$1,000 from his brother, John B. Judd, father of local realtor Francis Judd, and set up a job printing shop in a small frame building in

the 1800 block of State Street. J.B. Judd was then in business as Judd & Gonterman at 19th and State Streets, now occupied by Hudson Jewelry Store. Judd ran a drug store and Gonterman a jewelry store.

In those days, small newspapers were usually supported by job printing and, when the city's only newspaper—the weekly Granite City Progress—folded up, Judd launched the Granite City Press to fill the void.

He did not have a clear field long, however. In 1904, Ben Ford, an experienced newspaperman, opened a small job shop and founded the Granite City Herald. It was a starvation struggle for both.

Aldicates to Brother

Then one morning, in 1906, Judd walked into his brother's drug store and announced he was catching the afternoon train to Detroit, where a "wonderful new printing process with color had been developed in conjunction with Paige auto mobile advertising." Judd in-

tended to get in on the ground floor.

For four hours, until the train pulled out, the drugist was given a quick course in printing and publishing. Then he was on his own, with a drug store and a print shop to run. He employed a New York printer, John W. "Jack" Cassidy, to help him.

Two years later, the inevitable happened. Ford sold out to his better established competitor, and the newspaper became the Press and Herald.

It was moved from the old Press quarters at 1911 State St. to the Herald building, 1830 Delmar Ave., and publication was changed from Wednesday to Tuesday and Thursday.

It was during this period of sale and conversion to semi-weekly that the Granite City Record was founded by W.J. Lynch, with the late Elmer McNary as one of its associates. As competition grew hot, a daily was published for a brief time, but it soon withered and died.

Verbal and Fist Fights

Personal journalism was in its heyday; political fights were waged not only in their newspapers by the editors and owners, but also occasionally in the streets if the opponents

chanced to meet after a particularly virulent article.

Once again came the inevitable. The daily had already disappeared from the scene. The Press and Herald, as well as the Record, despite their lively battles, bowed to practical exigencies. The merger took place in 1912.

Lynch became president of the newspaper destined for survival—the Granite City Press-Record—and Cassidy was made editor-manager.

It continued publication from the Delmar building, later occupied by a tavern and pharmacy, but changed publication days from Tuesday-Thursday to Tuesday-Friday.

Five growing but less-eventful years later, in 1917, the Lynch-McNary partnership was converted to a corporation, with

Charles A. Uzzell, druggist and former mayor, and John B. Judd as the other stockholders. None of the original incorporators are living.

Ownership Changes

Soon internal policy and management conflicts arose, culminating in McNary buying out the other stockholders and Cassidy leaving in 1919 to found the weekly Granite City Post and job shop, just across the street.

Lewis L. Lindley, who had been getting out a small Socialist paper occasionally, became editor-manager of the Press-Record.

The newspaper war, as well as competition for job printing, was on again and continued unabated through sale of the Press-Record in 1920 by McNary to Lindley and his brother-in-law, the late Harry Faulkner, an attorney.

The two papers engaged in bitter attacks on each other and seldom failed to take opposite sides, regardless of the issue.

The community began to

grow after World War I; there were prosperous years in the mid-1920s for most businesses.

As a semi-weekly, the Press-Record fared better than its contemporaries—the Granite City Post and the Madison Republic, a four page weekly.

Still, by 1927, the Press-Record's net paid circulation was under 3,000 in Granite City, Madison, Venice and Napoleon.

Most of its subscribers were in Granite City, dubbed the "Holy City" by Madison officials with whom Editor Lindley carried on a running feud.

News was scant, nor was much effort made to get the news.

P-R Assumes Mission

In the spring of 1927, E.E. Campbell, who founded a weekly newspaper in Louisiana, Mo., and owned the Alton Daily Times from 1909 to 1924, bought the Press-Record.

The transaction was not without its problems. Lindley tried to withdraw from the sale and at one stage insisted that the option terms of "cash" be complied with.

When Campbell agreed to produce the \$100,000, Lindley had no alternative, especially after his brother-in-law partner, Attorney Faulkner, advised him the sale should be consummated.

Campbell took charge of the Press-Record on April 1, at the same time acquiring the Granite City Post from Cassidy.

Lindley moved to California, where he entered the commercial printing business. Cassidy obtained employment as a proofreader at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Construction of a new building for the Press-Record at 1811 Delmar Ave. was begun immediately and the move into it was made early in 1928.

For the first time in its history, the Press-Record was in quarters designed for newspaper publication. The paper also converted from an eight-page flatbed press to a 24-page rotary press for greater speed and better printing.

Campbell had visions of a daily newspaper and in terra cotta on the front of the building were these words: "Daily Press-Record."

With the depression of 1929, it continued as a twice-a-week, locally printed, community-edited newspaper.

Under Campbell's guidance, the Press-Record became the public's conscience; its news coverage spread over the entire Tri-Cities.

It was still the day of personal journalism, and editorial opinion was blunt and hard-hitting; some even called it crude.

There were many controversial issues, but none was ever raised for personal gain or self-aggrandizement.

The newspaper was developing character; its voice was beginning to be heard.

This was the atmosphere in which the next editor-owner, C. E. Townsend, started his newspaper career in September 1927 as a cub reporter at \$5 a week. The hours were long but they were all interesting hours—and exciting.

Hectic 1920s and 1930s

The disastrous tornado of September 1927 was an unforgettable experience. And in the years that followed—the Prohibition years—there were scores of gangland shootings and killings.

The Tri-City area seemed to be a dumping ground for victims; twice there were triple slayings.

Gambling and vice, two companion cancers, flourished, as

well as slot machines and the numbers racket.

Dog tracks opened and closed, and bullet-proof cars were in vogue among gangsters; banks and casinos were held up; kidnappings made news.

All this and much more was in the Press-Record. These events not only were reported, but the newspaper vigorously editorialized until law and order were restored in the mid-30s.

Once someone put a couple of .45 caliber bullets through the Press-Record office window, and threats were not uncommon.

Unlike earlier years, the clean-up had a spirit of permanence and the energies of people formerly devoted to this were thereupon concentrated on progressive achievements.

The depression of the 1930s, which hit this area hard, was beginning when William Bernger, a successful and wealthy plumbing firm owner, started a rival weekly newspaper, the Granite City Tribune.

It lasted but a short time and soon relinquished its quarters in the old Bulgarian newspaper plant, 1814 Delmar Ave., now occupied by Tri-City Printing Co.

Once a thriving daily with national circulation, the Bulgarian newspaper dwindled to a six-weekly and the owner, Vasil Stephanoff, finally closed his doors in the early 1940s.

Foreign language newspapers had no market among the English-speaking second generation of immigrants.

As the depression deepened, the Press-Record changed its publication days to Monday and Thursday, the same as today.

With better times in the early 1940s, a "hopper" was started by a group of St. Louisans.

It was short-lived and was followed by other sporadic entries in the local newspaper field in the late 1940s and in the 1950s.

Years of dedication to the precept that a newspaper is a public trust "with prime responsibility to the reader" began to be recognized.

Where once, in 1928, a Press-Record conducted "straw vote" to merge four cities failed miserably, in 1940 Granite City and Madison, Mo., merged.

Years later the proposal did succeed. This paved the way for Granite City's "soaring sixties," followed by "soaring sixties" and the present decade.

Years of Steady Growth

For 26 years, the Press-Record was under Townsend family ownership, longest span in the history of the newspaper. E.E. Campbell leased the paper to his one-time cub-reporter on July 1, 1944, and on April 1, 1947, the sale was negotiated.

In 1952, the Press-Record divested itself of commercial printing in order to devote full attention to the newspaper.

The Madison Republic, owned by Mrs. Irene Hill, was bought and the commercial printing of both papers was merged in the Tri-City Printing Co., later sold to the manager, Chester L. Baker.

During a wartime news staff of two, with three correspondents, the Press-Record grew to eight, with a number of correspondents, including a staff at the state capital, Springfield.

There has been a similar growth in the advertising, composing, press and stereotype departments, bringing total employment to nearly 50.

Modern Equipment

To complement the Press-Record's veteran professional

staff and keep abreast—or better still, ahead—of any demands that might be made on the paper by the public it serves, there has been a continuing program of modernization and expansion.

In recent years, this included installation of a new 32-page Goss Universal press, fully color-equipped and able to print 36,000 copies an hour; automatic plate-making equipment; new typesetting machines; camera and electronic engraving facilities; library reference materials; and microfilm files of all issues of the Press-Record back to 1903.

In the early 1960s, a two story annex was built to house new offices and provide for further expansion, including space for additional press units.

Diligent pursuit of its newspaper responsibilities brought the Press-Record local and state recognition.

Among 700 Illinois daily and weekly newspaper editors, Townsend was named "Illinois Editor of the Year" in 1957 at Chicago.

The selection was based on "outstanding journalistic achievement" and listed a number of community projects, as well as successful opposition to organized gambling and vice, and detailed news coverage of all meetings of public agencies to help foster an active, informed citizenry.

The community projects included school bond issues, hospital building fund drives, United Fund, city zoning, a new post office building, water fluctuation, year-round studies, efforts to obtain a university, and support of sewage and drainage programs.

The Press-Record and its editor received the Quad-Cities 1953 Meritorious Civic Achievement Award.

The citation to Townsend said, "For his journalistic crusade against the forces of organized gambling and vice, despite threats on his life and in the very best tradition of newspaper work." For his life-long efforts to bring reforms and improvements for the community above and beyond the ordinary call of a newspaper editor and publisher.

For his wholehearted support of all civic activities in the Tri-Cities, with the final result being better public relations for the entire area."

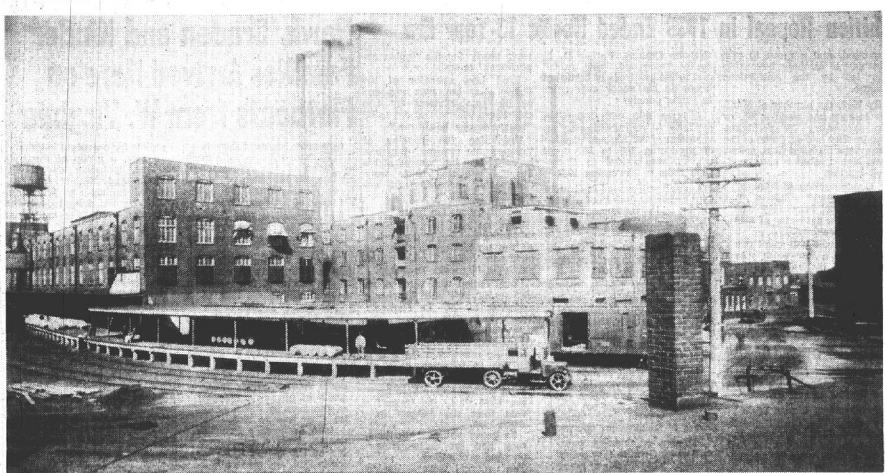
Both placed second in 1958 national judging for the Elijah Parish Lovejoy "Courage in Journalism" award and were accorded recognition by a variety of national publications, including Publishers Auxiliary's designation as "Editor of the Week."

Awards for community service have been presented by many Quad-City and national organizations and by the U.S. Army.

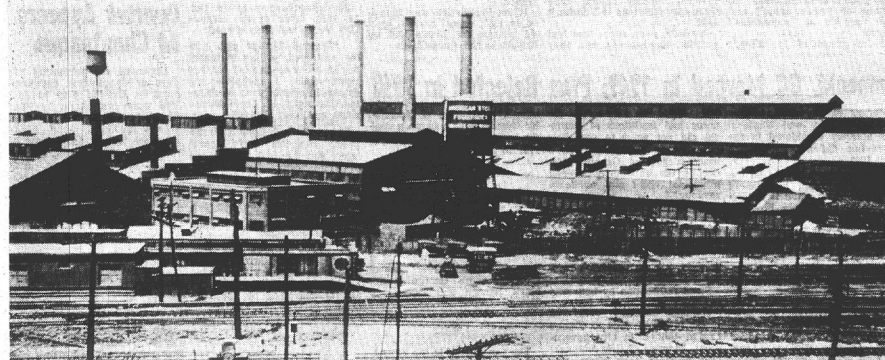
Townsend was honored by four Illinois governors with appointment to non-salaried posts on major public bodies, including the Missouri-Illinois Bi-State Commission, Missouri-Illinois Bi-State Development Agency, Illinois Traffic Study Commission, and National Rivers and Harbors Commission.

The Press-Record was purchased in June 1970 by the Post Corporation, Appleton, Wis., headed by President V.I. Minahan, Executive Vice-President David Nelson and Vice-President John Torinus Sr.

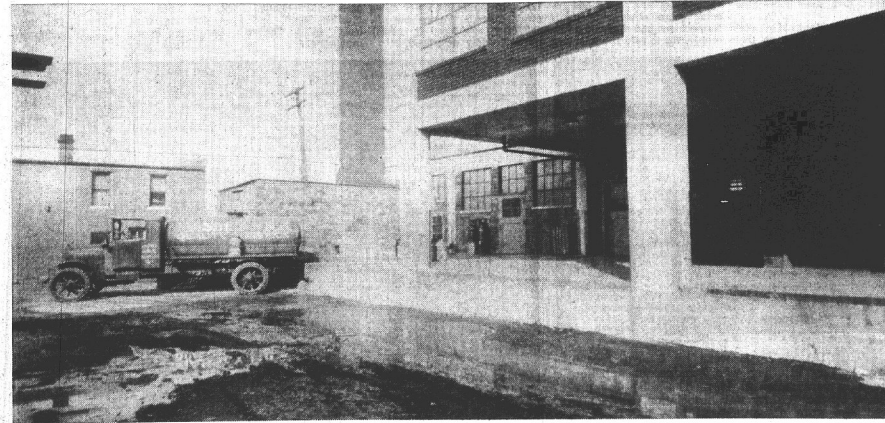
Paul G. Halbert, Press-Record advertising manager, was promoted to general manager and William F. Winter, associate editor, was named editor in September 1970. Townsend continues as publisher.



UNION STARCH & REFINING CO. loading dock as it looked in the 1920s. The plant today is operated by Miles Laboratories and is part of the Marshall Division of the Miles firm.



AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES, located on the western edge of Granite City, as it appeared 50 years ago.



OLD MASSEY DAIRY COMPANY loading dock in the 1920s. The building had offices and storage rooms on the second floor and a soda fountain with curb service on the ground floor along

with the processing and bottling plant. It was located on the southwest corner of 20th Street and Madison Avenue, now the site of a service station.

OUR HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS TO
GRANITE CITY
And All Its Fine Citizens for
75 YEARS OF PROGRESS

FROM THE STAFF
AT

SCHERMER'S
MEN'S & BOYS' SHOP

35 YEARS IN THE BUSINESS OF
DRESSING THE MEN AND BOYS OF
THIS COMMUNITY IN STYLISH
AND QUALITY CLOTHES

ALICE KEMPER MARGARET WILLIAMS
PAUL CRAKE MAX MERZ, III
DORIS CLANTON TERRI BRANTLEY
HERB SCHERMER

1910 DELMAR — IN DOWNTOWN GRANITE CITY
ESTABLISHED IN 1936



GRANITE CITY HARBOR area, completed in 1953 on the Chain of Rocks Canal. The aerial photo shows the Tri-City Regional Port District area in the foreground as it appeared in 1970. Beyond it are the Bi-State Development Agency facilities and the canal locks.

Temperance Activity Recorded as Early as 1907; Prohibition Repeal in 1933 Ended Hectic 13-Year Era

Prohibition did not begin here until 1920, but its advocates were being heard as early as 1907, when the Lincoln Temperance Chautauqua appeared in Granite City and was formally welcomed by Mayor Morgan LeMasters.

Every seat in the tent was occupied as the lecturer disdained "cold temperance preaching," and sought to inspire enthusiasm through "pleasant entertainment in various forms."

Crayon cartoons, clay model-

ing, whistling and singing were featured.

And J. R. Barkley drew his famous "water wagon picture" symbolizing the success of the prohibition movement in Kansas, Maine, North Dakota, Georgia and Oklahoma.

He pictured a Kansas cyclone "with such vividness that you really believed you were in the storm," observers related.

Inverting the same picture, he showed that he had simultaneously created a view of "Carrie

Nation and her little hatchet in her first invasion of a Kansas saloon."

Many Saloons Here
With saloons serving as the "workingman's club," Granite was liberally dotted with them at this time.

A cutback in operation of many local plants in 1908 sharply reduced the number of taverns in operation, the total declining from 68 to 35 in Madison, 35 to 25 in Venice and 39 to 36 in Granite City.

"Local option" was widely

discussed, and a move to prohibit sale of alcoholic beverages was led by the Anti-Saloon League.

By 1912, the number of Madison saloons had risen to 57, or one for every 75 residents. Granite City had 47. Some of the attractions included dice, poker, faro, slot machines and hand-book betting.

Condemnation of "booze"
By Evangelist Charles T. Wheeler in May 1915 was heard by a gathering of 2250 men in Granite City.

A man who had spent two nights in a bar room was sentenced by Police Judge Charles Sowell to spend 10 nights at the Wheeler tabernacle meetings.

In 1917, a "water wagon" club known as the "Grape Juice Special" was organized. State's Attorney Joseph Streuber closed all taverns within two miles of city limits, and Horseshoe Lake fishing resorts were limited to soft drinks.

Speakeasies, Liquor Stills
By the 1920s, illegal speakeasies and illicit stills were numerous in the Quad-Cities and sporadic raids were being conducted.

One raid on five Madison stills in 1920 by Prohibition Enforcement Officer M. T. Kiggins, assisted by Granite City police, resulted in destruction of 1,500 gallons of raisin mash, 100 gallons of "white mule" and nine tanks of "moonshine" whisky.

By 1929, even some who had profited handsomely said they

Catholic Church, Father D. L. Scully twice led "dry raids" and broke hundreds of bottles of liquor in his anger over sales to young people.

A large still with 500-gallon capacity — representing an investment of \$35,000 and capable of producing 180 to 200 proof whisky, was raided at Horseshoe Lake in November 1922.

A small still raided in Granite City consisted mainly of a granite pot and a tin funnel.

In September 1923, it was reported there had been more than 90,000 violations of the prohibition law in the U.S. since its start Jan. 16, 1920.

Charlie and Laurie Taylor brother evangelists, preached against the evils of drinking in a large tent. They were to return here in 1940 to speak on other topics.

Many soft drink parlors were alleged to be serving liquor in the mid-1920s, and there were few people who could not figure out some way to obtain alcohol. Scores of speakeasies operated.

During a clean-up campaign by Granite City police in 1924, 2,500 bottles of home brew were emptied.

A bootleggers' feud between the Cuckoo gang and Italian gunmen developed in St. Louis and Madison County in 1925-26.

Federal agents raided nine Quad-City locations in February 1926.

By 1929, even some who had profited handsomely said they

were ready for the "noble experiment" to end.

Fred Lee, operator of the Shady Rest Inn, was wounded at his establishment by two customers who turned out to be "trigger-happy hoodlums."

Predicting the passing of "respectable taverns" like his, he said when interviewed at his hospital bed that there were "increasing hazards and decreasing profits."

Elections On Issue

Elections held here trace the beginning and end of the period. At the time, Granite City was partly in Venice Township and partly in Nameoki Township.

Local option was voted down 1935 to 759 in Venice Township and 762 to 297 in Nameoki Township in 1908.

A comment of the day was, "It poured rain and it poured votes—so many that there is a question as to where they all came from."

With women voting here for the first time, the "wets" won over the "drys" in April 1914.

In heavy voting, both the men and the suffragettes opposed prohibition.

The totals were: Venice Township, men, 1759 to 385, and women, 732 to 411; Nameoki Township, men, 1235 to 358, and women 434 to 375, the "no" votes prevailing in each instance.

When Prohibition was repealed in 1933, repeal carried by a 4-1 margin in Illinois and by 623-142 in the Quad-Cities.

"Wanted—Honest guy, widow preferred, willing to marry me in order to support me two years while I complete my course in dentistry at Washington University, St. Louis. Please write and send photos."

The writer, deluged with replies, reported two months later that he had chosen one of the applicants.

The oldest Granite City club, the Ladies' Coterie, was organized March 25, 1885, by Mrs. Mark Henson, Mrs. George Wadd, Mrs. James Chase and Mrs. J. G. McRoberts. It was and is chartered by the Federation of Women's Clubs.

Later followed by horse races and dog races, early sports attractions in the Granite City area included cock fights, held at Schmidt's Mound Park, Collinsville Road, and even dog fights in a Chouteau Slough roadhouse.

The worst flood in the recorded history of Granite City occurred during the June river rise of 1944. Steamboats were able to ply eastward from St. Louis to bluffs seven miles away, Cahokia, Venice and Illinois towns (now East St. Louis) were virtually destroyed.

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Hawk, Braden and Kinder Families Arrived Here on Flatboats from W. Virginia

pallets for overnight lodgers.

In 1817, a group of Pennsylvanians, including the Hawk, Braden and Kinder families, boarded flatboats at Wheeling, West Virginia, drifted down the Ohio and eventually landed at St. Louis.

After a brief reconnoiter, the newcomers bought land at and near the site of Granite City.

Their cabins comprised a loosely-built settlement in a district which came to be known as Six-Mile Prairie, so called because it lay about six miles from St. Louis.

When Illinois was admitted to the Union on Dec. 3, 1818, Madison County had 5,456 inhabitants and an area of 15,650 square miles. Its southern boundary was the same as at present, but the eastern boundary extended to Michigan Territory, and the western and northern boundaries were continuous with those of Illinois.

Electing in September 1818, Dr. George Caldwell was the first state senator from Madison County.

An increased flow of pioneers had resulted, meanwhile in further settlement of the area in which Granite City was to rise.

John Anthony, a Pennsylvanian, built a cottonwood hut on the site of Old Venice in 1815, and made a half-dozen crude shacks which he rented to wayfarers.

He also served rough-and-ready meals and provided

An advertisement in the Oct. 12, 1910, issue of the Granite City Press and Herald read:

"Wanted—Honest guy, widow preferred, willing to marry me in order to support me two years while I complete my course in dentistry at Washington University, St. Louis. Please write and send photos."

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Quartet Appears At Chautauqua

Expenses of presenting six days of Chautauqua entertainment in Granite City in July 1916 were guaranteed by Fred W. Kottmeier, L. P. Frohardt, W. F. Codrige, John Klein-

schmidt, Walter Seagesser, R. A. Bull, J. E. Tollison, Stanley Hallis, Marion Crabtree, John Appel, James Lynch, Alvin Morefield, W. W. Hanlon, A. F. Howe, Louis Ortiger, W. Rader, Rev. E. M. Ryan, L. A. Coffey and Nathan Fleishman.

Headlined by the Musical Arts Quartet, the performances were typical of those held in Granite City each summer for many years.

The Maryland Real Estate Co. in October 1929 sponsored an unsuccessful attempt to break the endurance flight record for airplanes. Its plane was landed after 80 hours and 26 minutes due to rain and turbulence. An employee of the firm later went to Miami, Fla., hoping to win a \$25,000 endurance flight prize.

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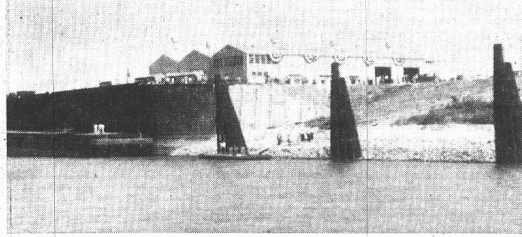
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AERIAL VIEW OF CANAL LOCKS in operation. To the right of the locks is part of the Granite City Army depot area. Above them is the widened canal area which provides the local harbor.



HARBOR TERMINAL DEDICATION in 1955. Crowds wait at a warehouse to greet Gov. William Stratton and his party, who arrived at the Granite City harbor by rivercraft for ceremonies dedicating the Bi-State Development Agency barge-rail-truck terminal.



ONE OF THE FIRST Granite City Senior High School graduating classes. Front row, left to right, Miss Sutton, Beatrice Horney, Mabel Wills, Mae Niedringhaus, Mae Gardner, Sarah Reimers, Miss Madonsky, Gertrude Thomas and Eunice Reese. Back row — George Hanlon, Leland Stallings, Will Rosenberg, Francis Tomour, Joseph Braden and John Diak.

Nameoki, GC Merged in 1949; Plan Rejected in 1940

Merger of the municipalities of Granite City and Nameoki was actively considered in the 1930s but did not take place until 1949.

Granite City, bordered on the east by Nameoki, had heavy industry, which gave it a high proportion of taxable property to population.

Nameoki was a "bedroom community" with a rapidly growing number of residents but little commercial or manufacturing property to include in its assessment base.

Not all of the trump cards were held by Granite City, however. Nameoki, with no neighbor to the east, had room to grow. Granite City was surrounded and its natural growth was stymied.

The solution seemed to be a merger of the two, but it was a long and sometimes bitter struggle.

Entrenched Nameoki officials did not want to give up their

jobs. Residents loyal to the name and traditions of Nameoki did not want to see their municipality submerged and made a part of Granite City, despite the imbalance between municipal costs and available revenue.

First Vote in 1940

Merger first reached the election stage in September 1940. The plan was approved in Granite City by a difference of 17 votes but was defeated by a 3-to-1 margin in Nameoki.

Since ratification by both was required, the proposal lost. Nameoki residents voted 802 to 663 in March 1949 to change from village to city government. Election of first Nameoki city officials took place two months later.

The year of 1949 proved to be decisive. By October, advantages of merger had become more obvious to many Nameokians and they voted favorably, 752 to 661. The following

month, annexation of Nameoki by Granite City became a reality with an affirmative vote of 1781 to 963 in Granite City.

In January 1897, Professor L. P. Frohardt and two assistants, Cassie Listman and Emma Pettengill, opened classes in Emerson School, a two-story building erected at a cost of \$14,000. First school directors were George Webb, Mark Henson and Dr. J. S. Chase.

The worst flood in the recorded history of Granite City occurred during the June river rise of 1944. Steamboats were able to ply eastward from St. Louis to bluffs seven miles away, Cahokia, Venice and Illinois towns (now East St. Louis) were virtually destroyed.

Later followed by horse races and dog races, early sports attractions in the Granite City area included cock fights, held at Schmidt's Mound Park, Collinsville Road, and even dog fights in a Chouteau Slough roadhouse.

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3,500-Acre City Created; Almost Called 'Niedringhaus'

Among the thousands of Germans who came to Missouri in the 1830's were Frederick and Mary Niedringhaus, natives of Westphalia, and their sons, Henry, William F., and Frederick G. and Frederick W.

The family settled at St. Louis, where Frederick W., eldest son, found work as a carpenter.

William F. and Frederick G. became apprentice tanners and roasters, Henry, still a child, was enrolled in school.

By 1857, William F. and Frederick G. had saved enough money to open a small shop of their own at Second Street and Cass Avenue, St. Louis.

In those days, tinware was cut by hand and soldered together. When the brothers learned that French manufacturers had developed a machine which stamped out pots and pans from a single sheet of tin, they imported one, along with a workman to operate it.

The machine produced shiny light-weight kitchen utensils far superior to the cast-iron vessels in general use.

In no time at all the brothers amassed small fortunes. In 1866, they incorporated the St. Louis Stamping Company.

Despite fat incomes, William F. and Frederick G. continued to work feverishly, sometimes taking turns at the stamping machines when rush orders piled up.

William F., especially, spent long hours at the factory, engrossed in details of production or absorbed in plans to capture new markets.

His nervous system finally splintered. White and trembling, he was put to bed.

The doctor said it was a clear case of too much tinware. He advised William to forget that pots and pans existed, to see new places and to cultivate new interests.

Thus, when William regained his strength he went overseas to Europe.

The young manufacturer visited the chief capitals, lollied at fashionable watering places and viewed the museums and cathedrals listed in guide books. Then, partly because it recalled life on the rivers at home, he booked passage on a steamboat plying the Rhine.

One morning the steamer nosed into a village where cargo awaited, and William went ashore to stretch his legs.

As he sauntered down the main street, idly glancing at shop windows, his attention was drawn to a display of kitchen utensils in the show room of a small factory.

Unlike any William had ever seen, these pots and pans were coated with a glossy substance that glowed in the sunlight.

He hurried in and examined the ware. It felt as smooth as frozen satin.

Excitedly, he called for the proprietor and introduced himself. Could Herr Proprietor tell how these vessels were manufactured?

Yes, Herr Proprietor could and would—for \$5,000.

William returned to the steamboat and carried his luggage ashore. He spent the next several weeks in the factory, learning what ingredients went into the

enamel and how it was applied to sheet iron.

Then, armed with notes, he headed for the nearest port.

Back in America, he patented the enameling process and, with Frederick G., began producing Granite Ware, so named because of the basic material in the enamel.

Housewives bought granite ware utensils, found them satisfactory and told their neighbors. Sales of the St. Louis Stamping Co. doubled and redoubled.

Sheet iron used in making granite ware had to be imported from Wales. The brothers always purchased an extra year's supply, a policy rewarded in 1877 when the Welsh mill burned to the ground.

In 1878, the Niedringhaus built the Granite Iron Rolling Mill at Second and Desrehan Streets, St. Louis.

To obtain sheet iron comparable to the foreign product, they imported skilled Welsh workmen among whom were:

William George, John Harris, William Harris, Edwin Higgs, John Howell, John Jenkins, David Johns, John Johns, David Meredyth, Robert Price, Ed Richards, Ben Thomas, Joshua Thomas, Thomas Thomas, Frank Watkins and John Webb.

The company formed in 1878, Granite Iron Rolling Mill eventually became Granite City Steel Co. which traces its history to that year.

It was destined to remain in Missouri until the founding of Granite City during the 1890s.

In the 1880s, the Republican party advocated high tariffs to protect infant industries.

The Niedringhaus, particularly Frederick G., promptly grew interested in politics.

The new rolling mill had enabled the St. Louis Stamping Co. to stop importing sheet iron, but it still was compelled to buy foreign tin-plate, paying a duty of \$2.40 per shipping ton.

The low price of the English product had stifled development of domestic tin mills; American manufacturers were consequently importing about \$20,000,000 worth of tin-plate yearly.

In 1888, Frederick G. Niedringhaus was chosen as the Republican candidate for U. S. Representative in what was then the Eighth Congressional District of Missouri.

Elected in a walkaway, he allied himself with the group of protectionists led by William McKinley of Ohio, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Congressman Niedringhaus supplied data about tin-plate consumption which McKinley used in formulating provisions of the momentous tariff bill he introduced in April 1890.

Described by its author as "protective in every paragraph and American in every line," the bill increased rates on virtually all household articles and imposed a duty of \$9.25 on each shipping ton of tin-plate.

While Frederick labored on the legislative front, William toiled at the factory in search of a method to enamel steel utensils.

A keen analyst of industrial trends, he had seen that the Iron Age would

pass and, with it, iron granite ware.

After repeated failures, he succeeded in developing an enamel which expanded and contracted at the same rate as sheet steel. An open hearth furnace was installed at the rolling mill to manufacture steel.

Congress passed the McKinley Tariff in October 1890.

The country as a whole disliked the measure, fearing it would cause exorbitant rises in the cost of living.

Many protectionist Congressmen, including William McKinley, were defeated in the Democratic landslide of November 1890.

In the following year, McKinley ran for governor of Ohio. As campaign souvenirs, he distributed 100,000 tin plates manufactured by the St. Louis Stamping Co., the first American firm to produce tin-plate commercially.

In 1892, Governor McKinley dedicated the huge Leeds Reid Rolling Mill at Elwood Ind., first big tin-plate mill in the country.

Four years later, McKinley was elected President of the United States.

Anticipating a huge increase in business, the Niedringhaus brothers made plans to enlarge production capacity of their mills.

Two courses were open. They could build additions to the plants in St. Louis, or they could build a new plant on comparatively cheap land near St. Louis, develop a city there and recover their investment through resultant rises in real estate values.

The latter proved most attractive and they began to look about for a suitable site.

As told by George W. Niedringhaus, (1865-1929), son of William F.:

"Their first selection was some ten miles north of St. Louis in a district known then and still known as the Spanish Pond. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad had graded a right-of-way through this land; the road would be built within a year.

"However, on approaching the president of the railroad, my father was told that the construction of the road was indefinite.

"It was then decided to expand on property adjoining the North St. Louis rolling mill.

"Sufficient property was bought with the exception of a small piece of ground that was necessary to round out the tract, but was held by people owning it at an exorbitant figure.

"Then, too, a blind street . . . ran through our property. And while the street had never been opened, being public property it precluded using it for building purposes.

"Efforts were made to have this street vacated, for which the Messrs. Niedringhaus offered to pay a good price.

"Opposition developed in the council, which finally resulted in our giving up all thought of building in north St. Louis and we began looking for a new location.

"The Merchants' Terminal Railroad was under construction about this time and the Merchants' Bridge also was partially completed. We were subscribers to this terminal company, believing this service necessary for the development of St. Louis.

"One afternoon (August 1891) it was decided to take a trip to the east side of the Mississippi River, following the new terminal right-of-way.

"We crossed on the North Market Street Ferry, drove over the old Alton Road, crossing the C. & A. and other tracks at a small station at that time called Kinder, where Niedringhaus Avenue (now) crosses these tracks.

"The country was a very prosperous community at that time and the farms all seemed to be kept in such excellent condition.

"We drove to a point, probably attracted by a beautiful formed elm tree over four feet in diameter which was at that time on the property now owned by the Hoyt Metal Company. We spent some time in looking over the property from this point and I recall my father's remark that this would make an ideal site for the city such as we contemplated.

"On a subsequent trip to Kinder Station, the Niedringhaus met Mark Henson, Kinderhook school teacher, whom they employed as their land agent.

"Henson obtained options on 3,500 acres. Satisfied with this tract, which included the highest land in the area, the Niedringhaus purchased it in 1892.

"The river rose to 36 feet that year, flooding lowlands at Kinder station and other sections of the American Bottoms; but this, if the expression may be used, did not throw cold water on the Niedringhaus' plans.

"In the spring of 1893 they hired the city engineer of St. Louis to lay out Granite City. The plat was filed at Edwardsville on May 20, 1893.

"The town site occupied a slight elevation on what had been the corn field of William E. Barco. Each block was divided into lots 50 feet wide.

"Longitudinal streets extended northeast and southwest in gridiron fashion, except Niedringhaus Avenue, a broad diagonal thoroughfare which ran due east and west.

"Niedringhaus Avenue had the added distinction of being the only street with a formal name; the others bore numbers or letters of the alphabet.

"A round plot at the intersection of Twentieth Street and Niedringhaus Avenue was designed as Circle Park.

"Free sites for churches were reserved in the potential residential area.

"Industrial sites lay along the right-of-way of three railroads at the west. A protected belt line encompassed the whole tract like a string tied around a bundle."

The sons of William F. and Frederick G. wanted the place to be called Niedringhaus, but the fathers chose the name Granite City, commemorating the product — granite ware — that had made them wealthy.

Armed Bandits Active in Area In Past Years

Banks were a favorite target of robbers in the early days of the Quad-Cities. Many made good on their theft attempts, but others were either shot down or captured later.

To help combat the crime wave, five motorcycle deputies began patrolling Madison County roads in November 1924, armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs. It was noted that county banks had lost \$100,000 to robbers in a three-month period.

A trio took \$10,000 from the Granite City Trust and Savings Bank July 29, 1932, despite being fired on by the assistant cashier.

Saloon Holdups Many other robberies occurred, with accompanying violence.

Three unmasked bandits killed two people in holding up the Lakotte saloon, Pacific Avenue and Spruce Street, Feb. 24, 1915. Two of the group were found guilty and sentenced to 14-year prison terms.

Patrick J. Nalty, treasurer of the Granite City Post newspaper, was slain in a revolver duel with St. Louis gangsters in July 1922.

Patrolman Ross Johnson was seriously wounded in the battle at 19th Street and Cleveland blvd. with the gangsters, who were fleeing after robbing a bank.

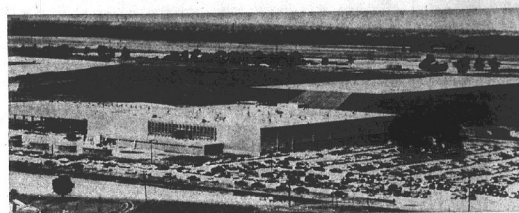
Two armed bandits were slain March 20, 1923, when they engaged in a revolver duel with Walter Nichols, proprietor of a soft drink parlor at 2400 Edwards St.

A \$63,000 Granite City Steel Co. payroll was taken from a bank cashier by five robbers in front of the Granite City post office April 25, 1924.

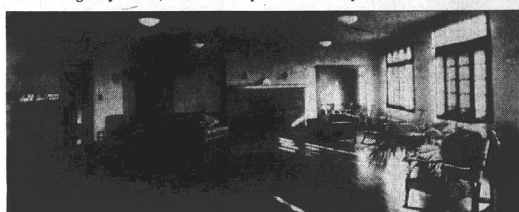
"Strip" bandits were active in 1928. A gang of seven men and a woman forced robbery victims to disrobe so they could not follow immediately, affording the robbers time to escape.

A youth full-appearing bandit obtained \$10,000 with a note handed to a teller Oct. 21, 1968, at the First Granite City National Bank.

On July 7, 1970, an armed gunman took \$1,000 from two tellers at the Illinois Power Co. office in Granite City.



A. O. SMITH CORP. plant, which manufactures auto frames. Located on Illinois Highway Three, it is shown just before completion in the fall of 1954.



COUNTRY CLUB INTERIOR. One of the lounge rooms of the Madison County Country Club in the 1920s. A new building on the same site now houses the Sunset Hills Country Club.



CLEVELAND BOULEVARD in the early 1900s could be classified as a classic residential area or as a still partially rural area. A cow is grazing at the far right in the photo.

Congratulations To Granite City On Its' DIAMOND JUBILEE

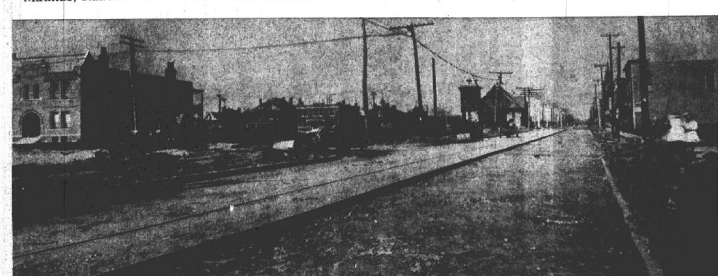
We take pride in saluting Granite City on its 75th Anniversary. Illinois Power Company provides gas and electricity to the folks in this area. The growth of our company is directly linked to the progress of the areas we serve.

It has been our pleasure to share in the growth and progress of Granite City.



ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE hears-U.S. Senator Everett M. Dirksen at the 27th annual Tri-Cities Chamber of Commerce Banquet in 1967. At the head table, left to right, are Mr. and Mrs. Carl Mathias, Randall Robertson and Mrs. Howard Kaseberg.

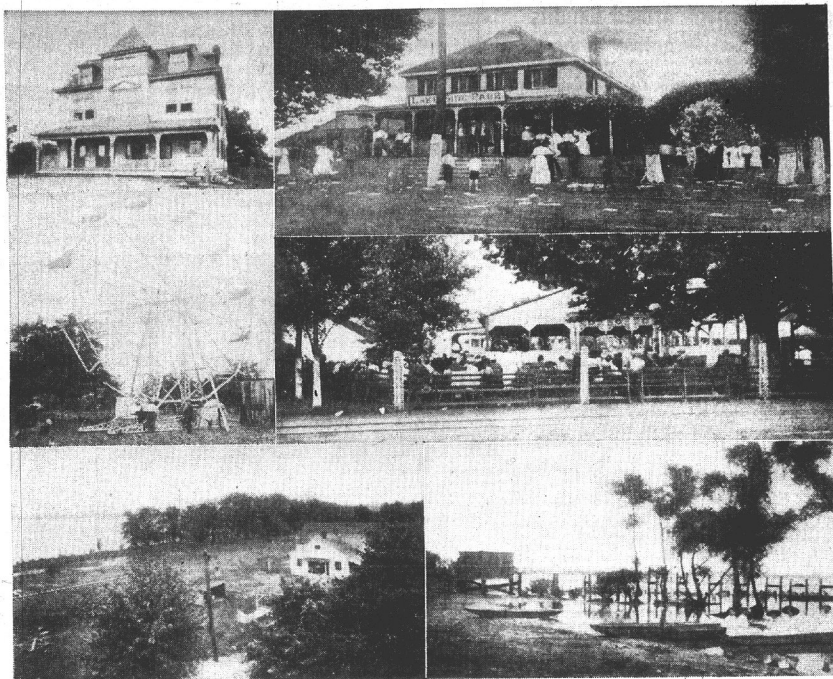
berg. Closer to the camera, from the left, are the Rev. Dr. David B. Maxton, Mrs. E. G. Schmitt, E. G. Schmitt, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Townsend, Mrs. Leo Konzen and Leo Konzen.



YOUR HIGHWAY TAXES AT WORK. Brick paving installation is shown in the early 1900s on 21st Street looking north. Note the piles of brick

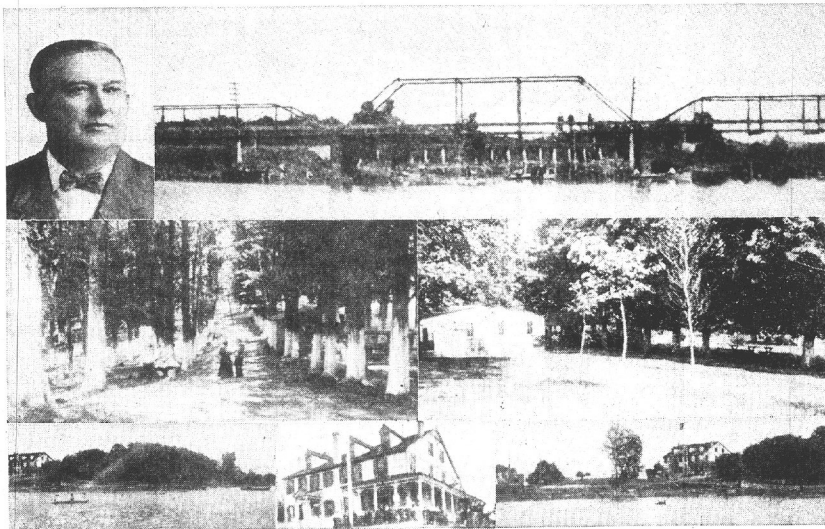
at right and the roller on the street in the center background.

IP IT'S OUR BUSINESS TO SERVE YOU BETTER
ILLINOIS POWER COMPANY



POPULAR RESORT for residents of Granite City during the early 1900s was Bricker and Young's Summer Resort. Photos are (top left) the hotel at the resort, (top right) the entrance to Bricker and Young's, with trolley tracks in the foreground, (center

left) the tall ferris wheel, (center right) the dance pavilion, (lower left) the track right-of-way leading to Bricker and Young's along Horseshoe Lake, and (lower right) the fishing and boating dock.



MOELLENBROCK'S HORSESHOE LAKE RESORT was one of the popular weekend vacation spots in this area in the 1900s. Owned and operated by William Moellenbrock (upper left corner),

it provided vacationers many hours of recreation on the 150-acre site. The photos show the pleasant landscape of the resort area surrounding the lake.

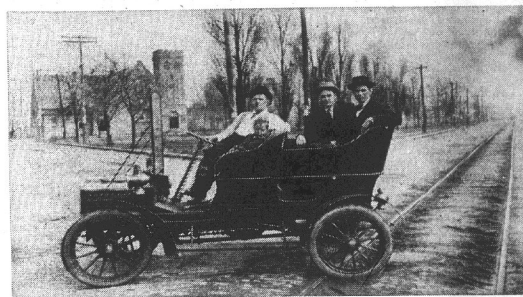


1911 DEDICATION CEREMONY for the Granite City downtown post office attracted hundreds of persons following a parade with decorated buggies and horseless carriages. Note the gas

lamps and the trolley tracks on Niedringhaus Avenue. Niedringhaus Methodist Church is in the background at the left.



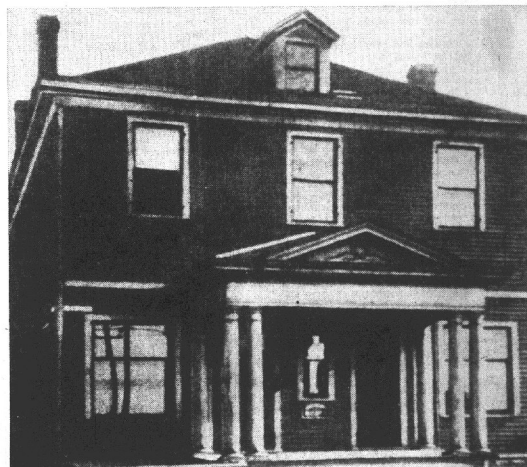
NIEDRINGHAUS AND EDISON Avenues, showing the city hall site before the building was constructed in 1928. The large structure directly behind the park area is the Elks Club. A sign on the lawn reads, "This park is being maintained by the Granite City Business Women's Club."



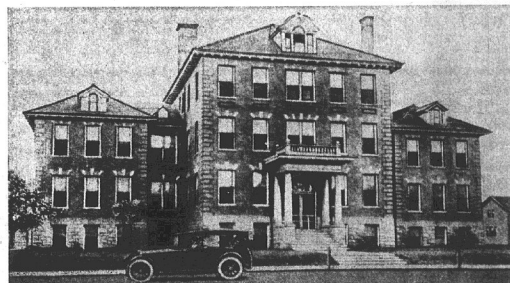
NIEDRINGHAUS AND DELMAR Avenues before post office construction there. The picture was taken prior to 1910. In the background at left is Niedringhaus Methodist Church.

'Yellow Hammer' Cars Took Crowds to Lake Outings

One of the most nostalgic recollections in the minds of "old timers" is the memory of spring, summer and fall weekends spent at Horseshoe Lake. "Yellow hammer" street cars provided transportation, and many was the time that virtually every window of the car had a fishing pole projecting from it. The lake, which then contained an ample supply of water, was a mecca for fishermen, for the lake began each Saturday. Steelworkers ending their day, picnickers ate chicken and fish, fried golden crisp, and washed them down with mugs of foaming beer. Boat races, boat rides and swimming were enjoyed. Most popular resorts were Stemmer's Grove, on this side of the lake, and Moellenbrock's Grove, on the opposite shore. The parade of wagons headed for the lake began each Saturday. On Sundays, many St. Louisans crossed the river on the ferry and jammed the lake's picnic grounds. Long Lake Park and Pontoon Beach were established later and drew crowds from a wide area of Illinois and Missouri.



ORIGINAL ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL, located on Broadway in Venice, was operated between 1896 and 1898 by the Rev. Peter Kaenders and was staffed by four nuns. Closed because of a lack of funds, it was reopened in Granite City in 1911 when Fr. Kaenders bought the Lutheran Hospital on Iowa Street.



OLD LUTHERAN HOSPITAL built in 1905 at a cost of \$60,000, facing 21st Street at Iowa Street. It became St. Elizabeth Hospital in 1911.